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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28782—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1892.

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BEST CLARETS.
We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts
10-8 9-4	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	16-8 9-4
12-6 7-3		12-0 7-0
27-4 14-10	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	27-4 14-10
24-4 13-22		24-4 13-22
11-8 21-12	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	11-8 21-12

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
B.L. THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	1st July.
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weigheli	8th "
B.L. CARTHAGE	4279	1000	M. de Horne	15th "
†* ASSAM	3941	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd "
B.L. ROHILLA	3387	700	J. E. Jephson	29th "
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weigheli	5th Augt.
B.L. GANGES	4291	800	T. J. Atherton	12th "
† ASSAM	3941	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th "
B.L. SUTLEJ	4185	800	W. D. G. Worcester	26th "
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weigheli	2nd Sept.
B.L. PENINSULAR	4072	1200	A. C. Loggia	9th "
† ASSAM	3941	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th "
B.L. ORIENTAL	4072	1200	L. H. Monle	Saturday 24th Sept.

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
†* These vessels proceed to Aden only and passengers tranship there to a steamer for Brindisi and London. No passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these steamers.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

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Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

June 30th July 28th.
July 14th August 11th.

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For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, June 21, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
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23th July. 23rd August. 29th Sept.
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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 29, 1892.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	4,200	690	1st July.
ORION	A. Orlando	3,200	500	1st Augt.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

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Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.
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Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MEJPOMENE	A. Myrtis	3,800	550	22nd July.
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,800	550	22nd Aug.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200	550	8th July.
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,800	550	8th Augt.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.
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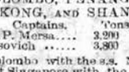

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ARMENIA	3399	Geo. Reed	12th July.
PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchinson	27th July.
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	10th Aug.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	24th Aug.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
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Graham's Buildings, Bombay, June 20, 1892.

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FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on the 30th June, at about 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 29th June, 1892. Agents.

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Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

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O K JAVA GEMS	No. 2	" "	"	3 4
O K JAVA GEMS	No. 3	" "	"	3 0

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These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 in.
Height, including stopper, 11 in.,
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Packages exceeding 20 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

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W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 29th June, 1892.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of (SHA) CHHAGANLAL BALGOWANDASS, late of Bombay Hindu, deceased.

MANECKBAI, the Widow and Executrix named in the Will of the said deceased.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness LYTTELTON HOLYOAKE BAYLEY, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 28th Day of June, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, and in the Fifty-sixth Year of Our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. LANE.

The 28th Day of June, 1892.

Mr. MERWANJEE N. SAKLATWALLA, Petitioner's Attorney.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SEWJEE RAMJEE, late of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

KEERBAI, the widow, and BACHUBAI, the widowed daughter-in-law of the said deceased.....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Lyttelton Holyoake Bayley, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 27th day of June, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two and in the Fifty-sixth Year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. LANE.

The 27th Day of June, 1892.

Messrs. BICKNELL & MERWANJI, Petitioners' Attorneys.

CHARMS OF MUNK'S COD-LACTONE! In elderly people with weak digestion, or convalescent from an illness, or suffering from some chronic disease of an exhausting nature, Codlactone is specially useful. These persons complain of weakness, with a sinking feeling in the pit of the stomach; Codlactone will remove this feeling in the majority of cases, and in those cases in which a *cure* is not effected, great relief will be given. The remedy should be persevered with for months, in order to get permanent benefit from it. INFANTILE DIARRHŒA, such as a few unhealthy frothy motions daily, will soon reduce a strong, vigorous child to a mere skeleton; the skin becomes sallow, shrivelled, and hangs in folds on the bones, the face presents a wizened appearance, food is rejected, thrush breaks out, and death appears inevitable; at this stage a little Codlactone, judiciously administered, given to the child mostly before sleep, and gradually increasing the dose, will promote nourishment and growth, improve the general health, and rescue the infant from the jaws of death. For HYSTERICAL PATIENTS Codlactone will be found of great service, as hysterical symptoms are to a great extent caused by a deranged stomach, and if the remedy is persevered with, the lining membrane of the stomach, gets into a healthy state, the hysterical fits lose their frequency and ultimately cease. This preparation is also useful for nursing mothers and wet nurses, as it increases the flow of milk when the deficiency depends on the general debility of the system, or on other causes. Favourably spoken of by "The Lancet" and recommended by PROF. REDWOOD and other Eminent Personages. 2s. 6d. or Re. 1-4 of all Chemists.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

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SALE OF 29 BUNDLES INDIGO.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., Acting Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Syed Mirza bin Syed Hoosain Shirazee, trading in the name of Syed Mirza Mirza Mahomed, insolvent, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, the following, landed ex s.s. "Calder":—

S M—29 bundles indigo.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, June 30, 1892.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co. beg to announce, that in view of possible INCONVENIENCE CAUSED to Certain Members of the MILITARY and CIVIL SERVICE by the recent SUSPENSION of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Ld., they are willing to make ADVANCES against Credit Balances on that Bank to Officers and Civilians, on their OPENING CURRENT ACCOUNTS with them.

MESSRS. THOMAS COOK & SON, Bankers and Army Agents, Bombay and Calcutta, beg to announce that they are prepared to make Advances to MILITARY and CIVIL Servants holding Credit Balances in the NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Ld.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

MEMBERS of the Services having CREDIT BALANCES or DEPOSITS with the New Oriental Bank Corporation are informed that Messrs. GRINDLAY GROOM & Co. are prepared to place Funds at their disposal on terms to be obtained on application.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.

Bombay, June 11, 1892.

WE are prepared to attend to the REALISATION of CLAIMS on the NEW ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION, Ld. Terms on application.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,

J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.

Bombay, 10th June, 1892.

PHILLIPS & Co., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT. per annum (free of Income Tax), declared at the Seventh Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, for the year ending 29th February, 1892, will be PAID on and after the 1st July next, to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 4th June last, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

B. PHILLIPS,
Managing Director.

Victoria House, Byculla, June 15, 1892.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF THE NEW BYCULLA STATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that after One o'clock A.M., on FRIDAY, the First of July, 1892, the present BYCULLA STATION of this Railway will be CLOSED and the NEW BYCULLA STATION will be BROUGHT INTO USE.

From that time Coaching Traffic (Local and through with other Railways) will be BOOKED to and from the New Station.

2. The last Down Train, which will stop at the present Byculla Station, will be the Jabalpur Mixed Train, leaving Victoria Terminus at Midnight on the Thirtieth of June, and the last Up Train will be the Passenger Train due at the present Byculla Station, at 23-19 o'clock on the Thirtieth of June.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, The Twenty-Third of June, 1892.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

COMMENCING on July 1st the MAIL TRAINS between POONA and BANGALORE will be ALTERED as follows:—

Bombay	.....	Dep.	14	30	Bangalore	Dep.	13	35
Poona Jn.	.....	"	21	10	Hubli	"	8	30
Belgaum	.....	Arr.	12	14	Dharwar	"	9	27
Dharwar	.....	"	17	22	Belgaum	"	14	22
Hubli	.....	"	18	14	Poona	Arr.	5	31
Bangalore	.....	"	13	25	Bombay	"	11	15

The Train from Bangalore will commence running according to the revised timing on the 30th June.

On the Mysore State Railway a Passenger Train will run between Bangalore, Mysore, and Nanjangud as under:—

Bangalore	.....	Dep.	8	30	Nanjangud	Dep.	9	15
Mysore	.....	Arr.	10	6	Mysore	"	11	5
Nanjangud	.....	"	17	35	Bangalore	Arr.	18	50

On the Kolhapur State Railway Trains between Miraj and Kolhapur will run as under:—

Miraj	.....	Dep.	7	25	13 0	Kolhapur	Dep.	16 0	16 45
Kolhapur	...	Arr.	9	20	15 20	Miraj	.....	Arr. 12 18	18 38

In place of the present Mixed Trains leaving Bellary at 11-2 and arriving at Bellary at 16-20 Trains, commencing on 30th June, will leave Bellary for Gadag and Hubli at 7-0 o'clock, and arrive there from Hubli and Gadag at 19-47.

These trains will connect with trains to and from Belgaum, Harihar and Bangalore. For further particulars see Time Books and Bills.

ALTERATION OF FARES.

Commencing from the 1st July 1892, the rate for 3rd Class Passenger Fares will be reduced from 21 to 2 pies per mile on the Main line between Guntakal Junction and Krishna Canal Terminus and on the Bijapur Branch between Gadag and Hotgi.

W. M. STELLART,
Offg. Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 15th June, 1892.

MADRAS RACES, 1892.

DECEMBER 24TH, 27TH, 29TH, AND 31ST.

OWNERS are reminded that the first ENTRANCES CLOSE on July 1st.

For Prospectus see "Asian" of 24th June.

W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secretary, Madras Races.

FOR SALE.

TINNEVELLY CHANK FISHERY.

CHANK SHELLS to the number of 172,458 fished during the season ending 28th April, 1892, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in lots of 1,000 Shells to the highest bidder at the Chanks' Godown, Tuticorin, Tinnevelly District, at 4 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 12th August, 1892, and following days.

Full particulars may be obtained on application from the Port Officer and Superintendent of Pearl Fisheries, Tuticorin.

G. S. FORBES,
Collector.

NOTICE.

VALUABLE PLOTS of LAND FOR SALE, on Warden Road, facing the Sea, opposite the Mahaluxmee Battery. Apply to

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ENGLISH-BUILT Light and Stylish new and second-hand CARRIAGES by well-known makers, of every description, such as Canoe-Shaped Landous, with Patent hoods, C and Under-Spring Victorias, Elliptic Spring Victorias, Half C-Spring Victorias, Office Broughams, Dog-Carts, Gigs, and Cabriolette, Sets of four-in-hand, Double and Single Harnesses, Whips, and Gram and Grass Machines.

Also best real MOCCA COFFEE in bundles of 7 lbs. each, Rs. 6.

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And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates:—

Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.	Rs. a.	FIRST QUALITY.	Rs. a.
No. 2 Medium Extra Fine	5 0	No. 7 Small, for Ladies.....	3 0
" 1 Large " "	5 12	" 5 Medium	4 8
		" 4 Large	4 12
		" 6 Largest	5 8

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6 Carte D' Visite, Full.....	3 0	6 Cabinet, Full	6 0
12 " "	5 0	12 " "	9 0

For any other Size it is so Cheap that no Firm could give it at the same Price.

OUT-DOOR PHOTOS WILL ALSO BE TAKEN.

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MARCKS & Co., Ld., of Bombay and Poona, have the pleasure to announce the ADDITION of TWO PIANOFORTE TUNERS, brought direct from the Factories of the first European Pianoforte Builders, including Messrs. Julius Bluthner's, of Leipzig, with the object of meeting their increasing Piano business in India.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., have always been prepared to execute Piano tunings and repairs locally on the shortest possible notice, and at the lowest charges consistent with thorough good work; but the addition to their already efficient staff will now enable them to keep one of their BEST Tuners in Poona all through the coming season.

They undertake to renovate all Pianos, even with broken Iron Frames, Wrest Blocks, Sounding Boards—in fact, to repair anything in connection with a Pianoforte.

Tuning in and near the Fort .....from Rs. 5
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REPAIRS EXTRA.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES FOR TUNING HALF-YEARLY AND YEARLY EVERY ALTERNATE MONTH.

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BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	" "	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	" "	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	" "	100
BAHADUR " 3	3½	" "	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS.....	4	" "	100
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A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Madras, 1st January, 1892.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHAMBERS,
Manager.

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		Exclusive Reserve Fund
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The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

SEND FOR
SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT (1891)
OF THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE OFFICE:

A Record of Substantial Progress.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 1891:

2,416 Life Proposals for Rs. 75,40,316.

FUNDS INCREASED LAST YEAR BY Rs. 8,49,769-6-10.

TOTAL BUSINESS.

Over 347 Lakhs of Rupees.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured for the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY
and remain in India.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay,
or any Local Agent throughout India.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked, the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1891 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

Absolute Security. Funds now exceed...£8,000,000
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to £7,891,896

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875		£742,553
" 1880		£933,078
" 1885		£966,107
" 1890		£1,584,889

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.

REDUCTION in EUROPEAN RATES when Assured save either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to.....	£4,341,784
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS..	£7,891,896

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1875	£3,988,457	1885	£5,982,931
1890	£4,528,542	1890	£7,891,896

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

Digitized by financial assistance from Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,035
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,020
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	800
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	122
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	186
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	9 pr. ct.	50
Silver Share ..	—	—	—	—	25

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	‘ 1,000	200	200	10	160
	‘ 750	50	150	7½	19
Back Bay Hathe	500	50	50	12	4
Bedham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	106
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	4
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no n
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	7o	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,225
Do. New Issue.	500	375	62½	67½	1,000
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	91
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	63)
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	90)
Deccan Ice Co.	7,170	100	100	8 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	385
Dehlumal Northern India Flour Mills.	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	135
Gayer&Co., Ld.	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee & Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	15
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	159
Kemp & Co.	1,000	200	175	20	318
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	120
Mazarunee Ice Manufacturing Co.	1,000	100	100	—	20
Marks & Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Mazda Co., Ld.	900	100	100	Rs. 10	33½
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	88½
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	193
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	17 pr.ct.	80
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	462½
Prince of Wales Fireln.	200	9,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	—	20
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	— 9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,00	100	100	5 pr.ct.	2)
	Pref. 1,000	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	390xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	75
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	2	Re. 1	19½

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		45)
Alberti (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr.ct.	95)
Arioli	750	2,400	2,200	90	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.	300
Bombay Cotton Brand's Cawnpore Press Co Ld	1,000	125	125	Rs. 40 10	1221
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	200	16	135
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	—	217
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,425
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	—	130	1,450
Fort	315	2,500	2,500	Rs. 20	180
French	300	500	all	100	850
Harvey and Sabapathy	150	500	500	50	850
Hirjeeli Press Co, Ld	750	400	all	50	450x
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	137
Mahmadbhai Umarsi and Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	515
Mercantile	300	500	500	—	50)
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	98
Munshi M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	462½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	237½
New Indian	4,800	125	125	Rs. 12	61a
Prince of Wales	00	500	500	—	121½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	400
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	50%
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	500
Sun	400	2,000	750	135	1,150
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	445
Surat Cloth Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	219
Vokaer	—	1,000	100	Rs. 100	230

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	470
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	all	100 5	87
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	900
Bombay Union	900	1,000	1,000	25	580
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	410
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	—	325 no n
Britannia Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	30	440
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1150
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	INil	500
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1065
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	50 10 pr.ct.	710
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	12½	630
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	I 0. 30	640
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	1,698	100	100	50	450
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	412½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	880
Empress	2,400	500	500	10 pr.ct.	650
Framjee Petit	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	470
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	125
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	725
Hingungha Mills	700	500	500	40	880
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	675
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	880
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	—	420
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1035
James Greaves	1,100	500	50	10 pr.ct.	675
Jafer Alli	800	500	500	Nil.	347
Jamsetjee Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	205
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	830
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	635
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	340
Kisso Mackanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	495
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	191
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	703
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1070
Madras United	330	1,000	1,000	100	2225
Mahalaxmi	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	15 pr.ct.	500no n
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1470
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	6	125
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,730xd
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	10
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,200	1,000	Rs. 20	660 xd
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	430
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1225
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	690
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1120
Sassoon	1,400	1,000	1,000	5	1,45
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	40	1200
Sonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	465
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100nom
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	12½	297½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	350	250	12½	200
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	325
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	905
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	300	1,000	1,000	50	820
Victoria Mills	650	1,000	1,000	25	360
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	710
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	600 nom

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	14-7-6
China Leaf	..	13-3 National.
Do. Bar Gold old	..	14 ..
Do. do. new	..	14 13 ..
Australia do.	..	14-4
Bombay do.	..	14-6
English Sovereigns	..	15-10
Do. Dreszos	..	15-10
Bar Silver 17 Bottomroas	..	108-7
Do. 17½ do.	..	105-10
aroias Dollars	..	220 Nominal.
Mexican do.	..	220 ..
ave-Francs	..	200 ..

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Concert, St. Peter's Boys' School, Mazagon, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Byculla (s), from Rangoon ; Armenia (s), Liverpool ; Queen of India (s), Barry ; and Mary Beyts (s), Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Pechamba (s), for Karachi ; Trewellard (s), and Arabia (s), Liverpool ; Mobile (s), Persian Gulf ; and Cedar Branch (s), Hull.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Trewellard and the schooner Columbus left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Armenia entered and the s.s. Arabia left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s.s. Gwalior, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 11 a.m., on Friday, the 1st proximo.

RANGERS' RUGBY FOOTBALL CLUB.—A practice game will be played, this evening, on the Cooperage ground at 5-30 punctually. All members are requested to attend in club colours. Sides will be chosen on the ground.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A VICTORIA.—Last Tuesday, at the Girgaum Back Road, a Hindoo named Balla Ramji, was accidentally knocked down by a hackney victoria. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found that three of his ribs had been broken.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—Miss A. Thorel, residing in Jacob's Circle, reported to the police that, last Tuesday night, some one entered her room by an open window and removed a leather bag containing gold rings, silver brooches, and other articles, valued at Rs. 50.

A CART ACCIDENT.—Rama Ragu, a cart-driver, about sixteen years of age, while getting on to his cart, at Elphinstone Road, on Tuesday afternoon, accidentally fell on the road. The wheels passed over both of his legs, fracturing the shinbone. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital for treatment.

THEFT IN A SHOP.—Mr. C. Robb, an assistant in Phillips and Co., Byculla, reported to the police that last Tuesday morning, he discovered a cash box on the floor of their establishment open and a quantity of paper strewn about, and a drawer of one of the tables forced open. Gold studs and earrings, valued at Rs. 341 and Rs. 26 in cash, were missing.

MISSING PROPERTY.—Moraji Haridas reported to the police that, on the 27th instant, he took delivery of five cases of silk piece-goods at No. 5 shed, Victoria Dock, and had them loaded in a bullock cart No. 4200, for conveyance to his ware-house at Khoja Mohala. The cart did not turn up at his warehouse. The cart-driver was found yesterday, when he denied having been in the dock at all the previous day. The collective value of the cases is Rs. 1,180. The police are inquiring into the matter.

THEFT BY AN ASSOCIATE.—Inspector Roberts, yesterday, at the Girgam Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, charged one Ibrahim Habig with stealing, on the night of the 23rd instant, currency notes, gold and silver ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 160, belonging to his friend Bucoroo Shaik Bulaud, residing at Mahim. The accused was arrested on the 27th instant at Null Bazaar, and on investigations being made the articles were found pawned with a Marwaree. The accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEPARTURE OF MR. THANAWALLA.—On Tuesday last Khan Bahadur Khursedji Rustomji Thanawalla, late Chief Justice of Baroda, and a retired British official and the Dewan-elect of Rutlam, left Bombay by the Jubbulpore mail train from the Victoria Terminus to take charge of the Dewan of Rutlam. A large number of friends, including several ladies, were present at the station to see Mr. Thanawalla off, and to wish him success in his new career. Amongst those present were : Sirdar Diller Jung and his brother, Rao Bahadur Bhaskerao Balkrishnajee Pitale, Messrs. B. B. Patel, Sorabji Edulji, Interpretor, High Court, H. N. Cooper, Devidant Dani, Jehangir Byramji Dadabhai, Registrar, Mrs. Cursetji, &c. Khan Bahadur Khursedji was adorned with garlands of flowers.

A DARING JUVENILE THIEF.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, Constable Soona brought a child named Hussein Mahomed, about Twelve years old, for stealing gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 718, belonging to his master Navroji Palloniji, an engine-driver on the G. I. P. Railway, residing at Ripon Road. The complainant stated that he had the ornaments locked up in a box. The accused was taken into service only a few days ago. He was absent from home when the theft was committed. Returning home he found his box open and the articles missing. He at once informed the police. A police sepoy arrested the accused while in company with a *sonar* trying to sell one of the gold bangles. The accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to the Sassoon Reformatory for a period of four years.

"BHOLI GOOL."—At the Novelty Theatre to-night, the Alfred Dramatic Company give their last performance of "Bholi Gool," or the simple-minded Gool," a Guzerati adaptation of East Lynne, suited to the Parsi social life. It is the production of Mr. Bamanji N. Kabraji, who has acquired fame in writing Guzerati dramas. The Alfred and Victoria Companies are to be amalgamated, and from 1st July next, a new company is to be formed with picked men from both clubs. As this will be the last performance of the Alfred actors, a large number of seats have already been taken up, and it is expected the energetic proprietor, Mr. Kawasjee P. Khatao will be amply rewarded for his endeavours in catering for the entertainment of the public. On Sunday last he took occasion to publicly thank Messrs. K. N. Kabrajee, N. R. Rannia, and the public press for their friendly advice and criticism, and for their evincing an interest in the welfare of the company.

CRICKET.

THE HINDOO C. C. II. ELEVEN VS. THE JOLLY C. C.

THIS match was played on Sunday between these two Clubs, and resulted in a victory for the former by 28 runs. The following is the full score :—

HINDOO C. C. II. ELEVEN.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Kirtikar, b Randella	9	c Guard, b Liladhur	20
Rao, b Pagdiwalla	22	to bat	
Masoorkar, b Randella	8	not out	1
Talpave run out	7	to bat	
Khati, c Randella, b Joshi	4	to bat	
Bhandare, b Joshi	9	not out	24
Bhatkar, c and b Joshi	14	to bat	
Bhatia run out	10	to Setna	15
Kerker, c and b Joshi	1	b Paca	0
G Naik, c and b Liladhur	6	to bat	
Moojee, b Liladhur	8	to bat	
Poonekar, not out	0	c and b Liladh	6
Extras	11	Extras	11
Total	109	For 4 wickets	77

THE PARSEES.

Guard, b G Naik	10
Pagdiwalla, run out	6
Liladhur, c Kirker, b Bhandare	2
Randella, b Moojee	0
Writer, b Naik	0
Asa, c Kirtikar, b Naik	4
Setlna, c Bhatia, b Bhatker	16
Guzdar, run out	9
Joshi, c Kirtikar, b Naik	12
Paca, b Bhatker	0
Irani, not out	15
Bharucha, b Bhandare	3
Extras	4
Total	81

A MATCH between the Parsee Gymkhana and the Colaba Garrison will be played to-day, at 2 p.m., on the Parsee Gymkhana ground. The following will represent the Gymkhana :—Messrs. R. D. Cooper (Capt), R. E. Mody, D. C. Pundole, D. D. Kanga, M. D. Kanga, S. B. Spencer, D. D. Powvalla, E. N. Davur, K. E. Bamji, S. H. Harner, and K. C. Laleaca.

Another match between the Parsee Gymkhana and the Marine Battalion will be played on Saturday next, at 2 p.m., on the Parsee Gymkhana ground. The following will play for the Gymkhana :—Messrs. R. D. Cooper (Capt), R. E. Mody, D. C. Pundole, D. D. Kanga, M. D. Kanga, S. B. Spencer, E. N. Davur, D. N. Dubash, R. F. Malbarvalla, J. M. Divechs, and K. E. Bamjee.

AN ingenious and enthusiastic inventor residing at Penn Yan, New Jersey, is convinced that he has solved the problem of successfully navigating the air. A company of capitalists has, it is stated, contracted for the building of one of his air-ships at Elmira. The aerial machine is to be about 300 feet long, cigar-shaped, and built principally of aluminium. The propelling power is to be obtained from a chemical compound, the nature of which is kept secret, and which will actuate the propellers at the rate of 3,000 revolutions per minute. The inventor expects a machine of the size indicated to carry ten passengers, together with all the necessary machinery and supplies, at the rate of from 100 to 200 miles an hour.

THE CHARGE OF DEFAMATION AGAINST SIRDAR DILER JUNG.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, the case in which Conceicao D. Costa, an ayah, charged Sirdar Diler Jung with defamation, came on for further hearing before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate. The facts of the case have already appeared in these columns. Mr. De Souza, pleader, appeared for the prosecution, Mr. Bayley, of the firm of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland and Bayley, appeared to defend the Sirdar.

Mrs. Waller, examined by Mr. De Souza, said : I know the complainant, who was employed by me as a substitute for my permanent ayah. She served me for about a fortnight. She left my service when my own ayah returned. I was satisfied with the way in which she discharged her duties. I was afterwards employed by the Sirdar to teach his daughters. I gave certain information to the Sirdar about her. I informed the Sirdar how long she had been in my service, and also told him that I missed a gold bangle and a quilt during the time she was in my employ. I did not say to the Sirdar that I suspected the complainant of stealing the articles. I do not know that the complainant was dismissed by the Sirdar. I swear that I do not know whether the Sirdar did anything in consequence of information given by me. I never heard the Sirdar or the Sirdar-ron-Babiji say to the woman that she (complainant) was a thief. I have left the Sirdar's service.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bayley, witness said : When I lost the gold bangle and the quilt, I told the complainant that I had lost a gold bangle and a quilt, and they must be found, and, thereupon, the woman replied, "Do you think that I took them ?" When I first saw the complainant at the Sirdar's, I asked where I had seen her before, but she replied that she had never seen me before. I enquired of her whether she was not in my service as a substitute for my ayah, and she hesitatingly replied that she was. I asked her why she denied it at first, but she excused herself by saying that she was not expected to remember every lady she saw. There are no male servants upstairs near the *Zenana*. I did not volunteer the statement to the Sirdar. The Sirdar enquired of me whether the woman had taken the gold bangle and the quilt, but I told him that I did not know who took them. It is true that I lost a gold bangle. This conversation took place on the second floor, I did not see whether the ayah was in the room at the time. I spoke to the Sirdar in English. I did not see any children playing about at the time. If the ayah was in the room, she could not have possibly heard the conversation. I do not know whether the ayah speaks English. She always spoke to me in Hindustani.

Re-examined by Mr. De Souza, witness said: I do not know how the Sirdar came to know that the woman was in my service. I had other servants besides the ayah, and, of course, I had had no reason to suspect her of taking the bangle. I am quite positive that I never said to the Sirdar that I suspected the woman.

At this stage Mr. De Souza said to his Worship that he was very glad that he had the benefit of Mrs. Waller's evidence, which was of great importance in the case. Mrs. Waller had given her evidence in a very straightforward manner, but he had not the slightest doubt that other witnesses whom he had called to give evidence, on the last occasion, had perjured themselves.

Mr. Bayley was opposed to the application for summonses against other witnesses, stating that there was no case whatever made out by the prosecution. He submitted that the prosecution had failed to establish the charge.

Mr. Cooper thought it advisable to settle the matter amicably.

Mr. De Souza stated that he was quite prepared to do so, but he believed that the Sirdar had acted rather hastily.

Mr. Bayley : I state that he Sirdar acted on his rights. He was entitled to dismiss the complainant at any time he chose.

The Magistrate replied that it appeared to him from the evidence already adduced that the Sirdar dismissed the complainant in consequence of certain information received. But, of course, he was not now in a position to come to any final decision. It was merely his impression.

Mr. Bayley : The Sirdar had no reason to believe that the woman committed the theft, but I do not want to take upon myself the responsibility of this statement. I submit that this is not a cause of defamation at all.

The Magistrate : It seems to me that the woman bore an excellent character. She was not suspected of theft, and as every woman would be, she was anxious to clear herself. I am not prepared to accept your statement. I shall proceed with the case.

Mr. Bayley said that the complainant had stated that there was a lot of people, whereas she had not produced a single one of the lot. Was not the Sirdar entitled to dismiss the complainant?

The Magistrate : I don't say he is not ; but I think he had no reason to believe that she was guilty of theft.

After some further argument it was suggested by his Worship that the Sirdar should write a note to his solicitors to the effect that he had no reason to believe that the complainant committed the theft of the bangle or the quilt. Mr. De Souza consented to withdraw the case if the Sirdar wrote a letter as suggested by his Worship. Mr. Bayley agreed to get such a letter, and the case was adjourned until Wednesday next.

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My attention has been drawn by some of my friends to a letter signed "S.-W. Monsoon," as also to a reply thereto subscribed "Suspicion," dated the 21st and 22nd instant, respectively, which appeared in an enterprising local contemporary of yours, and which seek to account for my late appearance this year. I did not at first think it necessary to offer any comments on either of the letters alluded to, because I was aware that my friends know me too well to be hinsel by innuendoes such as those contained therein ; but, as already stated, I have been advised to ask you to insert a few lines from me for the information of others who may have read the pseudo-letters in question, and who, in the present "silly season," may find time for the perusal also of a few lines from the "S.-W. Monsoon" giving a true account, in your columns, of his late appearance.

In the first place, then, I must entirely repudiate the contents of the letter signed "S.-W. Monsoon." Somebody has wrongly used my signature over which to assign erroneous reasons for my late appearance, and has then evidently replied to his own concoction himself in the letter dated the following day. I most emphatically deny that my "delay was entirely a departmental matter." It was nothing of the sort. I, and I only, am entirely responsible for it. I had not timed myself to reach this coast earlier, as asserted. I had, as a matter of fact, wished to come later, when I could have established myself with some sort of comfort in these parts, but my hand was forced, not by any departmental directions (which, in such matters, I would, if they were given, contemptuously ignore), but by atmospheric disturbances caused by other factors holding a close relationship to myself, which impelled me hither against my wishes. The consequence is, as is apparent to those who know most about me, that I am not as well established as I might have been on my arrival had it been later, albeit my strength this year will be found by those who care to consider the matter carefully to be greater than last. This fact is explainable by the laws of arithmetical progression, and must be well known to the Meteorological Reporter.

As regards the simulated reply, dated the 22nd instant, by the individual who has taken to himself the appropriate name of "Suspicion," I would remark, first, with reference to Mr. Hutchinson's report, cited therein, about my current between Carwar and Bombay being weak, "only about one-fourth of its proper strength, and that only light to moderate showers are to be expected," that there must be some misapprehension here. At present my current is moderate, it is true, (not so weak, though, as one-fourth of my proper strength) but I do not intend to range between light and moderate showers by any means, and you will probably soon see this for yourself. As the occasion for it arises I blow hard, and when the necessity for strong winds disappear, I assuage my current. With reference to the "isobars" and "abnormals" I should like to say that I don't quite catch "Suspicion's" meaning here. He is anything but "lucid" in either of his compositions, but in this place he is peculiarly obscure. If I guess his meaning aright though the isobars and abnormals are fixtures, so far as I am concerned, for an indefinite period. He seems to forget that there are isobars related to nearly every monsoon, and that no right-minded monsoon would think of ignoring them. Adverting to my alleged "fooling about in the north-east," I would say that I am quite resolved not to give up appearing in that quarter, though I am at something better than "fooling about" there.

I think, Mr. Editor, I have now commented sufficiently on the letters quoted above. I was not aware before that my peregrinations were so interesting to the public as your contemporary seems to think. Even now I am doubtful whether they are ; but since this is, as I remarked above, the "silly season," would you kindly oblige me by printing this letter ?—I am, &c.,

June, 28th. S.-W. MONSOON.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, the trial of the following case was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran and a common jury.

GIVING FALSE EVIDENCE IN A JUDICIAL PROCEEDING.

Babjee Babuljee was charged with making false statements in a declaration which was by law receivable as evidence, namely, in an affidavit made by him before the judge in chambers on the Original Side of the Court, and with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding. The Hon. Mr. Lang with Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Chalk Walker and Smetham, appeared for the prosecution ; and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland and Bayley, appeared for the defence.

Wamanrao Narayen, cross-examined by Mr. Lang, said : I was formerly employed in the office of Messrs. Crawford, Burder and Co. He had been in the office of four solicitors, and always on better terms. He had received no pecuniary assistance from Mr. Bhai Jivanjee, managing clerk to the solicitors for the defence. He once had a loan of Rs. 1,00 from the accused through Bhai Jivanjee. When Dadabhoy Narayen shewed witness the note for Rs. 3,000, he certainly made him to understand that it was a fraudulent note. Nobody else was present on the occasion. The handing back of the Rs. 3,00 note was the most important part of the proposed settlement ; but witness had after all to yield to the friendly wishes of Dadabhoy Narayen. Witness did not like the idea of Dadabhoy keeping the fraudulent note for Rs. 3,000, and he told him so frequently. The friendly relations between them then began to diminish. When witness handed over the Rs. 500, without getting back the promissory note for Rs. 3,000, he fully trusted to Dadabhoy acting up to his word to produce all the papers. Witness admitted it was his weakness which made him yield to Dadabhoy's wishes.

Bhai Jivanjee, managing clerk to Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland and Bayley, said he managed the case relating to the Rs. 1,000 promissory note. Overtures were made to witness for a settlement of the suit, but witness declined to entertain them. About Christmas last year, Wamonrao asked witness to settle the suit, stating that Dadabhoy wanted Rs. 1,00 . The upshot of the matter was that it was arranged that Rs. 500 were to be paid to Dadabhoy on his getting the suit dismissed and giving up all the papers. Dadabhoy wanted some time to consider the letter which witness had required him to write : the negotiations fell through ; and briefs were delivered to counsel.

Cross-examined by Mr. Russell : On the 29th July, Rs. 500 was paid to Dadabhoy ; and witness blamed Wamonrao for doing so before the delivery of the Rs. 3,000 promissory note, &c. Witness considered that Dadabhoy got the Rs. 500 by false pretences if he did not get back the Rs. 3,000 note. No letter was written to Dadabhoy demanding the return of the Rs. 500.

Re-examined by Mr. Jardine : The proposed settlement was "without prejudice" ; and witness did not give evidence in the Civil Suit. He did not consider himself competent to give evidence in that suit.

Purshotum Bhugwan, a fitter, brother-in-law of the accused, remembered Dadabhoy being employed to write certain letters to accused's sister. Dadabhoy and the accused were not acquainted with each other before that time. A settlement was afterwards proposed of the claim of Dadabhoy for Rs. 3,000 for a cash payment of Rs. 500. The accused lived on the income of his estate and engaged in no business. He could not write.

Mr. Jardine, in summing up the evidence he had called for the defence, said that the evidence of Wamonrao was unimpeachable, and that the case for the prosecution could not stand in the face of it.

Mr. Lang, in addressing the jury, said the case was one which required their very careful consideration, as the issue of it was important not only to the accused, but also to the prosecutor and the course of justice generally. It would be strange if the prosecutor succeeded in getting a decree upon a promissory note which was not executed by the accused. The learned counsel directed the attention of the jury to the statements made by the accused before Mr. Justice Parsons, in which he had made three contradictory defences to the suit. Coming to the story of Wamonrao, the learned counsel said no one would for a moment believe that Dadabhoy made a confession to a rival clerk employed in the same office to the effect that he had obtained a fraudulent note for Rs. 3,000. Having paid Rs. 500, as he alleged, and being an attorney's clerk of much experience, Wamonrao would not have remained quiet until he got back the Rs. 3,000 note. The story that Rs. 500 were paid without the documents being delivered up, which formed the basis of the proposed settlement, was absurd upon the face of it. The learned counsel asked the jury to disregard entirely the evidence of Bhai Jivanjee, who had been sitting in court all the time, and who was suddenly called as a witness for the defence without any previous notice. The jury would, of course, disregard the evidence of Purshotum Bhugwan, and if the statements of Wamonrao were disregarded, the learned counsel said there was no corroboration whatever of Wamonrao's story.

His lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, said there were three statements made by the accused in a judicial proceeding, which the prosecution alleged were false :—First as to the execution of a promissory note for Rs. 4,000, and next as to the execution of a note for Rs. 3,000. It was not disputed on behalf of the prisoner that the signatures to the notes were the accused's, but it was urged for him that he did not put the signatures to promissory notes as such, for which he received any consideration. It was said the signatures were put under certain other circumstances. There were before the jury two statements of facts, one for the prosecution and another for the defence : and it would be the duty of the jury, his lordship said, to weigh the one against the other, and to give their verdict on the side on which there was a preponderance of evidence and of probabilities. His lordship stated the main facts of the case for the prosecution and the defence, leaving it to the jury to say which outweighed or overbalanced the other.

The jury, after retiring for consultation for about ten minutes, returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty ; and the prisoner was discharged.

THE HYDERABAD JEWELLERY CASE.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow and Goolabchund on behalf of the prosecution in the case of the Empress vs. Kallulakhan and another, applied for the issue of a commission to Hyderabad for the examination of certain witnesses. The learned counsel read some affidavits in support of his application.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee on behalf of the defence, opposed the application made as it was at the last moment. It seemed rather hard upon accused persons to make such an application so late. Another reason was that three of the persons whom they proposed to examine had already been examined in Bombay.

After the reading of affidavits and some further discussion, his lordship said he must grant a commission in regard to the confession. In regard to other witnesses, his lordship took time to consider his decision.

The court then adjourned until 10 o'clock this (Thursday) morning.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 30.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice PARSONS.)

For Sanction of Court to Consent Decree.

142-92—Payne, G and S—Baijibai and another vs Amtubai and others—Thakurdas, D and C.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Defended New Long Causes.

221-92—Chalk, W and S—Balabhai Maghanlal and another vs Cullianjee Nursey—Mansukhal, D and J—Partridge.

222-92—P P Parry—Thacker Jaitha Harichand vs Thacker Jaitha Dhonjee—E Wilkie.

226-92—In person—Hajeebhoy Dada vs Ebrahim Mahomed Sachoo, and others—in person.

228-92—Little, S F and N—The Revd J C Herdman and others vs Harilal Kasidas Choksey—J C Cama.

Postponed New Long Causes.

413-91—In person, a pauper—Annajee Rowjee vs Kondaja Kanajee—In person.

364-91—Bhalshanker and K—Chatoorbhooj Moorarjee vs Bayal Narrondand another—Crawford B and Co.

424-91—Janardhan and A—Oodhowjee Lilladhur and another vs Dewcurn Nathoo—Payne, G and S.

616-91—Payne G and S—Gangabai vs Valaibai—Roughton and B.

577-91—Khunderow M—Thaker Tricumdas Mooljee and others vs Thaker Khimjee Vullubhdas—Ardasir. H & D.

578-91—Khundrow M—Thacker Tricumdas Mooljee and others vs Thakar Khimjee and others—Ardasir, H and D and Bhaishanker and K.

579-91—Edgelow and G—Manockchand Nagsey vs T S Weir and others—Crawford, B and Co.

586-90—Crawford B and Co—Khimjee Jairam and others vs Govindjee Thakersee Mooljee—Thakordas D and C.

624-90—Roughton and B—Thakoredas Jugjeewandas and another vs Motiram Thakoredas and others—Payne, G and S.

510-90—Bhaishanker and K—Bhogil

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 29.

A further advance of 1-16d. took place in the price of Bar Silver in London yesterday, at 40 7/16d. per oz.; but in New York, the metal was ½ cent. lower, at 88½ cents, with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·88½ dollars. Rupee Paper showed no change, and the other London Sock Exchange quotations usually wired by Reuter were unaltered. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 99; Paris Exchange on London further declined a centime, to fcs. 25·16½.

The Wheat Market remained dull at a further decline of 4d. per cental in No. 1 Soft White and of 1d. per cental in White Delhi, at 6s. 8d. and 6s. 5d., respectively, Ex.-Quay. Linseed was quiet but steady, Monday's reduced quotation of 40s. per quarter, Ex.-Quay, being again wired for Boabay Seed, to arrive.

The price of spot American Cotton in Liverpool gave way yesterday 1-16d., making it 4d. per lb and Arrivals were 1-32d. lower in all positions the extreme quotations being 3 29-32d. for June and June-July deliveries, and 4 1-32d. for October-November. The market closed quiet; Surats neglected; and Arrivals flat; the total Sales having aggregated 4,000 bales, without any East Indians, prices of which were unaltered. The day's Imports were 15,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

In New York, 7⅞ cents was still the price of ready Mid-Uplands; but September Futures were four points lower, at 7·30 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between this season's Arrivals to date and those in the two years preceding:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Tuesday's Receipts	2,000	3,900	300
Three days' do.....	7,000	8,400	1,100
Since 1st Sept., 1891 ...	6,978,000	6,843,900	5,729,400

A very small business has been passing in our local Cotton Market to-day, and that entirely for spinners' account, the Mills having taken 550 bales in all, consisting of 300 Jalgaum, at Rs. 172; 150 Compta, at Rs. 170½; and 50 each of Barsee, at Rs. 181; and Ujein, at Rs. 165 per candy. Exporters have bought nothing. The tone of the market has been quiet, and prices are unchanged.

WHEAT remains in the same position, purchases for export being upon a small scale, and the feeling quiet, with prices unchanged, all round.

SEEDS have been taken to a smaller extent by shippers to-day in a quiet market. *Linseed* has declined in value one anna per cwt; while *Cawnpore Red Rape* has advanced half an anna per cwt, our quotations this evening being as follows:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-2-0	to Rs. 7-4-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	„ 7-4-0	to Rs. 7-5-0	„
„ „ Cawnpore	„ 6-14-0	to Rs. 7-0-0	„
„ Red	„ „ 6-5-0	to Rs. 6-7-0	„

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,382 bales.
Wheat	16,919 cwts.
Linseed	4,772 „
Rapeseed	4,179 „
Poppyseed	1,059 „
Groundnuts	2,075 „
Castorseed	1,856 „

FREIGHTS are dull, with hardly any enquiry for tonnage in any position; and no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day to further test quotations which, meantime, are nominally unchanged.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 3 15-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand: but the feeling was not sustained and this rate did not remain, and fell ere long to 1s. 3 7-16d. for both media of remittance, at which we heard of a little having been done. For Credits, 1s. 3 19-32d. was the rate throughout the day: but we heard of nothing coming out; and pending the result of Casual Biddings, the market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 7-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 7-16d.	„
4 months' [illegible]	1s. 3 [illegible]d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 3 19-32d.	„
Francs do.	1·64	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady at about yesterday's final rates for Account. At one time 107⅝ was quoted for Fours for cash. But the advance was lost before the close, when 107¼ was named with sellers at the rate for the settlement; and 107 9-16, also sellers, for the July account, 107½ is now the rate for 4½ per cents.

SHARES continue to attract but little attention on any line. We note an advance of Rs. 10 in Luckmidas, and Maneckji Petit; and a decline of Rs. 5 on Coorla Mill shares; and a decline of Rs. 7½ in Munmar Press shares, at our revised quotations; but with these few exceptions, prices are unchanged.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats neglected.

Good Dhollera	3 7-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	96⅜
3 per cent. Rentes	99
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69¼
4½ per cent. „	69½
Bar Silver	40 7-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 28.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda arrived here yesterday evening.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ravenna arrived here this afternoon.

SUEZ, JUNE 28.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Shannon arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The City Line steamer City of Dublin arrived here from Bombay yesterday morning.

HONGKONG, JUNE 29.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Electra from Bombay arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, JUNE 29.

The N. L. steamer Sacheen from Aden arrived.

The Anchor Line steamer Britannia homeward bound, arrived at Marseilles on the 27th inst.

The M. M. Company's steamer La Seyne having left Karrachee at noon on Wednesday, the 29th inst., is expected here at day-light to-morrow.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JUNE 29.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou is temporarily prohibited.

Mauritius and Madagascar mail closes at Durban at or about Thursday afternoon, June 30th.

Mauritius mail closes at Colombo at or about 4 p.m. on 2nd July.

Mails for Persian Gulf except Gwadur and Jask, close at Karachi on Thursday, the 30th at 6-30 a.m.

Cable Mossamedes-Cape Town interrupted.

Moulmein route to Siam right.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 29th June, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	28	10	10 p.m.	9	44
Teheran	29	1	47 p.m.	..	48
Suez	29	3	p.m.	...	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 29th June, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	42	..	1
„ Kurrachee	..	13	..	1
„ Madras	..	31	..	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

NEWHOUSE.—June 22, at Calcutta, the wife of H J Newhouse, Esq., of a daughter.

SCOTT.—June 24, at Bangalore, the wife of W Horatio Scott, of Balur, Kadur District, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

GRAY.—June 15, at Nemotha, Cachar, George Gray, Esq., of Moolydar Tea Estate, aged 33 years.

HAYGARTH.—June 17, at Almora, of cholera, Marion, the beloved and dear wife of C R Haygarth, Postmaster, Almora.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1892.

THE discussion of the Mhowra Bill in Council has gone to a length at which it seems difficult to believe that the Government have still left us in darkness concerning a point of crucial importance. If Sir Charles Pritchard can show, by returns subsequent to those for 1890-91, that the marked diminution in illicit distillation in the Thana and Kolaba districts which occurred in the two previous years has been arrested, the opponents of the Bill will have some difficulty in making out their case. He has been invited frequently enough to produce those returns; they are presumably within his reach, and we shall do him no injustice if we infer from his silence on the subject that the figures are not favourable to him, since they show that the diminution is continuous, and that the need for legislation has, *pro tanto*, diminished. This, it seems to us, is a fair construction to put upon the silence of Government on this vitally important question. We desire to avoid misleading analogies in dealing with the Bill, but the position in which Government now stand is precisely similar to that which Lord Salisbury's Government would have been in if in passing a Crimes Act through Parliament they had kept back statistics showing that the number of offences had diminished, and that there was no longer need for special legislation. It is true that a decrease in the number of cases of illicit distillation might be capable of a construction in harmony with the Government view of the matter. Energetic repression by punitive police posts might have contributed largely to the result, and an improvement so brought about would not betoken a real change in the condition of the districts. We shall be ready, however, to consider any extenuation of the returns when the returns themselves have been produced. Meanwhile, although we acknowledge that the consideration put forward upon that point by our correspondent "X" claims attention, there is reason to believe that a good deal of the amelioration that has come over the "lawless" neighbourhoods has been brought about independently of the operation of punitive police posts. In the latest report that is available Mr. J. N. Campbell, the then Collector of Thana, mentions that the number of punitive posts had been reduced from twenty-one to fourteen, and that he saw no reason for proposing the imposition of fresh ones or the re-imposition of posts already withdrawn. It is clear from this that the Government are not restricted to the alternative of punitive posts or anarchy. As the case stands, then—and unless Sir Charles Pritchard is able to rebut the assumption by producing the still missing returns—the condition of the districts in question has shown continuous improvement during the three years, and a good deal of the improvement must have arisen independently of the special and costly punitive measures to which Government have resorted for restraining lawlessness and protecting the revenue.

It is easy to see how the whole argument for the Bill is weakened and vitiated by these facts. We believe that we should have Lord Harris and Sir Charles Pritchard with us in the contention that legislation which adds a new offence to the Statute Book is *primâ facie* undesirable, and should be resorted to only on clear proof of necessity. If the state of things that prevailed before illicit distillation assumed such alarming dimensions in 1888-9 can be reverted to without creating a new legal offence, and without further resort to special police measures, all that the Bill aims at will be accomplished. Sir Charles Pritchard, we are aware, denies that the districts were in a satisfactory state before 1888-9, and says he should not be satisfied merely if the number of Abkari offences in Thana and the affected parts of Kolaba were reduced to the numbers reported before that disastrous year. But a legislator when driving a bargain sometimes asks for more than he really expects to get. Three years ago, when, in the midst of the difficulties which they had brought upon themselves, Government were more appreciative of what they had accomplished, albeit without the aid of a Mhowra Bill, they claimed credit for having, after ten years' effort, "very nearly suppressed" the practices which Sir Charles Pritchard now says can only be suppressed by punitive police posts, or prevented by subjecting the traffic in mhowra flowers to control. The *status quo ante*, therefore, is not to be despised after all, and if it can be restored—as all the facts within our reach indicate that it can—without legislation, there can be no question which course is attended with the fewer perils. The most serious objection to the Bill seems to have been lost sight of by Sir Charles Pritchard in his eager search after the motives and the interests at work amongst the opponents of the measure. Has it occurred to no member of the Legislative Council that every addition to the points of contact between the people and the executive is to be deprecated except on the clearest proof of its necessity? The non-official members, who are supposed to have some thought for the interests of the poor, might well have borne that general principle in mind, for it ought to be the starting point in every discussion of a legislative measure in India. We cannot impose any new obligation—even the obligation to procure a pass from the nearest revenue officer—without adding to opportunities of oppression, of extortion, or of petty harassment, which the humblest members of the administration are only too eager to make use of. The Mhowra Bill, as a project for discussion in the Council Hall, may pass muster, though it has been made tolerably clear that there is a good deal to be said against it. But the Mhowra Bill, as put in operation in a forest village, is quite another matter. The difference may best be expressed in the famous saying of the Empress Catherine that: "Laws are not written on parchment alone; they are written on the skins of men and women." Has Sir Charles Pritchard thought of the way in which this Bill will work when it has become something more than so many pages of printed foolscap, and when it becomes a fact in the daily lives of a few hundred cultivators and labourers and aborigines in the Thana jungles? The permits for the possession of mhowra flowers above the prescribed maximum will, it is true, be given without fee; but "free passes" obtained at the cost of a day's journey to the taluka headquarters or where ever they may be issued are not free. No one who knows anything of the details of village life, of the relations between the poor and the lower ranks in the executive, whether in the police department, the Abkari, or the Salt, needs to be told what new opportunities for petty oppression, and worse, are created whenever any new restraint is placed upon trade, and the customs and daily coming and going of the people. Government themselves must be well aware of this. It was not so long ago that the Bengal Excise Commission—an entirely official body, we believe—called attention to the grave risks that accompanied the exercise by Abkari subordinates of the powers of search and detection entrusted to them by law. "It is not too much to assert," they say, "that the evils and dangers almost inseparable from all attempts to put down the illicit manufacture of country spirit by direct preventive measures are as grave as those entailed by the prevalence of the unlawful practice." "Many of the witnesses who had come before them, the Commissioners complained, appeared to think the suppression of illicit distillation was merely a question of employing a sufficiently strong detective establishment, and to have overlooked completely the danger of such a force becoming an engine of oppression, worry, and extortion more formidable and dangerous to the innocent than to the offenders, particularly in outlying and jungly places, where the supervision of trustworthy superiors would almost necessarily be wanting, and where, owing to the great probability of the existence of illicit practices, the excisemen would have most opportunities to harass and oppress unoffending people."

This passage, which we suppose Sir Charles Pritchard will not ascribe to the inspiration of Parsee toddy-tree owners, brings into view a body of dangers that lie in the path of any Government which endeavours to convert into a penal offence practices hitherto accepted as lawful. A new offence is a new occasion for extortion, intimidation, and delation—an addition to the terrors which the village tyrants who serve the Government in some menial capacity can and will wield over their neighbours. Sir Charles Pritchard, fairly enough, would reply that uncontrolled traffic in mhowra flowers leads to illicit distillation, and illicit distillation leads to drunkenness. But that, after all, serious as the alternative is, means that the administration are confronted with a choice of two evils, liberty with drunkenness, and restraint with sobriety. The late Bishop of Peterborough, if he had been called in, would have said that he would rather see Thana free than Thana sober; and there are limits within which it would have been possible to agree with him. Sobriety may be purchased too dearly. It would, for example, be purchased too dearly if in order to prevent one man from surreptitiously distilling his own liquor the domicile of two men were violated, and their liberties infringed. An outbreak of illicit distillation would be bad enough, but an outbreak of equally illicit energy on the part of village delators and Abkari subordinates of the class referred to by the Bengal Commission would be infinitely worse. We say plainly that it would be a smaller evil for the drinking classes in Thana and Kolaba to drink contraband liquor in increasing quantities, than for the poor to be harassed in their daily life, and for innocent people to be subject to domiciliary inquisitions in the carrying out of this measure. Sir Charles Pritchard makes much of the drunkenness of the people in Thana, and claims for the Bill that it is really a temperance measure. No one will deny that some of the lower castes are, by heredity and inclination, woefully intemperate. But a great improvement has come over them, partly, it is said, through the operations of the Abkari Department. Government have themselves given currency to a statement that appeared in our columns some years since from an experienced revenue officer, who knew the North Konkan well, and who says that the old state of things, when the people were literally slaves to drink, has disappeared; and both amongst the coast Kolis and the forest tribes there is a great improvement. If this is still true, and if in Thana breakers of the Abkari law are yearly diminishing in number, on what compulsion are Government now asking the Legislature to create a new offence by putting under restraint a traffic which is in great part necessary and innocuous, and thereby exposing the poor to new risks of oppression and harassment?

SIR THOMAS SUTHERLAND, at the recent general meeting of the P. and O. Company, referred to the many alterations in connection with the sailing of their vessels to and from European ports, which have been foreshadowed from time to time. The Italian mail contract after existing for twenty years comes to a close next December. The retrenchments of the Italian Government have necessitated this, so that it has become necessary for the P. and O. to amend its plan of operations. Passenger vessels are to be run independently of the mails, but instead of ports on the East coast of Italy the western ports are to be favoured. Naples and Genoa will be added to the list, and this at the expense of Venice; for although the opening prospects of the Queen of the Adriatic as a centre and emporium of trade had been promising, yet the P. and O.'s experience of it was such as tended to make its loss counterbalance the termination of the mail contract. Prudently the chairman abstained from holding out any hope of this alteration being of much advantage to the Company, but it will certainly cut in where the Messageries and Rubattino have hitherto been bringing many passengers, and the Company no doubt counts upon improving its passenger returns by the substitution of West for East Italy. Freights have been bad everywhere during the past half-year; but the passenger traffic of the P. and O. has been maintained if it has not increased. The Chairman never puts too bright a face on the affairs of the Company, fearing, we suppose, an outcry for reduced passage-money, but he is sufficiently jubilant to prevent the shareholders from growing discontented, for while at one moment he leads them to contemplate, with woeful countenances, the fall in freights and silver, the latter of which, as he says, has gone to the dogs, he consoles them by telling them that the price of coal is ten shillings per ton cheaper than it was ten years ago, and the Company thus saves not less than £250,000. Of course it would have been no surprise if a shareholder had enquired, considering hard times, whether it would not be well to defer building new ships. But the chairman had evidently anticipated this, for having informed them that there were actually a million tons of shipping lying absolutely idle in the ports of Great Britain, he assured them that it was only ships of the newest type which could be worked without absolute loss. Passengers thus score to some extent, having fine steamers instead of the very old ones they were prone to complain of, and they will be glad to hear that the Himalaya and Australia, which are to eclipse the Company's jubilee vessels, are almost completed, for this addition to the fleet will doubtless give us even more frequent opportunities in India of seeing the finer steamers of the P. and O. fleet.

THOUGH there is nothing to indicate particularly the effect of the amendment of the Vaccination Act or of the small-pox scare which prevailed during the past six months in Bombay, the returns of the Vaccination Department just-issued show a vast increase of work as compared with last year. The total number of operations in the year ending May, 1891, was in round numbers 830,000 cases, and the year just closed marks an excess of sixty-three thousand, primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations being proportionately more. The small-pox scare would doubtless be found to account for the latter increase if not also the former. The percentages of success are practically unchanged, but it appears the vaccination officers are not satisfied that the "unknown" cases and the percentage of insertional success have not been tabulated. Two of the medical officers have endeavoured to show this, and the Bombay city circle results are shown to fall slightly below the average. It is satisfactory to find that the prejudice against the operation is rapidly dying out, for all castes and races are well represented—Christians, Hindus, Mussalmans, Parsis and low-castes being all proportionate. The quality of lymph used throughout the year has been good. Experiments were made with imported lymph from England, but they were not at all successful, very nearly the whole of our supply failing. Several experiments were made for the purpose of testing the value of Surgeon-Major King's system of preserving animal lymph, but the results have not justified Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel MacRury in recommending the general use of lymph preserved in lanoline. It is well to be cautious in avoiding religious prejudices, and as lanoline might be mistaken for other animal fats, Dr. MacRury did not advise its use. Moreover he points out the success of using preserved lymph is not equal to that attending the use of fresh lymph; in some cases, as the report shows, it was found to have lost its power, and fresh scarifications became necessary. The concluding paragraph of the report is that which may be quoted as most to the credit of the department, and to the discomfiture of the enemies to vaccination. Inoculation is not reported to have been practised anywhere in the Presidency, no instances were reported of any disease having been communicated through vaccination, and the quality of the work performed of late years has vastly improved.

WE have received from Exeter a very effective photograph, taken at a snap-shot, without the knowledge of Mr. Harry Hems, as that artist was at work in his studio putting the finishing touches to a grotesque for one of the pedestals at the bottom of the grand staircase in the new Municipal Offices in Bombay. As it happened the photograph was taken on the sculptor's jubilee—his fiftieth birthday—a fact which is difficult to realise from the admirable photograph, for in outward presentment the artist appears to be at least ten years younger. The grotesque is a happy representation of a formidable gryphon, with lion's head and body, ram's horns, eagle's wings and dragon's tail, all so harmonized that there is no sense of incongruity. The original sketch of the model is shown in the studio, and immediately above are parts of the model of the colossal equestrian statue of King William of glorious memory, created by Mr. Harry Hems for the Orangemen of the North of Ireland, and erected a few years ago at Belfast. It is a splendid and somewhat idealised memorial of the Man of Destiny, who changed the course of English history. As it happens, King William of pious memory finds himself—in the studio at least—amongst the angels. One of these, with folded wings, is the model of a figure in pure white marble—a guardian angel, which Mr. Hems placed at the grave of a child of seven summers. The other models are those of some of the seventy-six angels Mr. Hems carved for the high altar-screen at St. Alban's Abbey. What the Orangemen of the North of Ireland would think of this misapplication of the talent of the distinguished artist selected to sculpt the heroic lineaments which delivered them from Popery and wooden shoes we must leave him to imagine. The altar-screen at St. Alban's, it will be remembered, marked an epoch in modern church decoration, and aroused as much controversy as the more recent reredos in St. Paul's Cathedral. It was erected by Mr. Hems at the sole cost of Mr. Henry Hucks Gibbs, M.P. for the City of London, the structure costing £10,000.

A COMMUNICATION has been addressed by the Scottish Home Rule Association to the Honorable candidate for the suffrages of the electors of Mid-Lothian, expressing regret that the Association will not be able to support him in the elections "since Home Rule for Scotland is not included in his programme." This course has been taken doubtless in pursuance of a resolution passed at the

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CONSULAR APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

Colonel Charles Stewart, of the Bengal Staff Corps, has been appointed British Consul-General at Odessa.

RECOVERY OF MR. GLADSTONE.

Mr. Gladstone has recovered and starts on his Midlothian tour this morning.

THE DISSOLUTION.

The *Official Gazette* of last night contains the Proclamation of dissolution.

The new Parliament is summoned to meet on the 4th August.

HONGKONG BANK DIVIDEND.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has notified that it will probably be necessary to write off four hundred thousand dollars from the Reserve Fund, and will declare a dividend of one pound per share from the profits of the current half-year (being at the rate of 10 per cent.) per annum.

PRINCE BISMARCK AND THE GOVERNMENT.

BERLIN, JUNE 28.

The *North German Gazette*, in an inspired article, violently condemns Prince Bismarck's attacks on the Government, which, the article says, are calculated to injure the Empire.

The article has caused a sensation in Berlin, and is believed to be a prelude to vigorous measures about to be instituted to check future attacks of the kind.

JUNE 29.

The article in the *North German Gazette* is due to Prince Bismarck's open and unmeasured criticisms of the home and foreign policy of the Government during his stay at Vienna and Munich.

AFFAIRS ON THE FRONTIER.

SERIOUS OUTLOOK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 29.

Latest news received from Gilgit states that a party of Russians have appeared at Aktash, twenty-five miles north of the Kilik Pass. This means a violation of the Chinese territory, and it seems almost impossible that such an advance can have been made across the Pamirs. The news must, therefore, be received with the greatest caution, pending confirmation.

It is still extremely difficult to obtain trustworthy information regarding the recent events in Bajaur. It seems clear, however, that there was an actual collision between the Afghan troops and the Bajauris; though whether a general action was fought is very doubtful. Reports from Kabul make no mention of reinforcements having been sent to Ghulam Hyder at Asmar. The Government of India are, naturally enough, deeply concerned in the progress of events in Bajaur, as they warned the Amir of Kabul that no attack was to be made upon Umar Khan. It has been suggested that Ghulam Hyd[illegible] representative of the Amir, fomented local disturbance in order to justify hostilities against the Bajauris. A further representation to Abdur Rahman, couched in unmistakable terms, will probably be required not only to check his attempts to subjugate Bajaur, but to compel him to cease his intrigues among the Afridis, Orukzais, and other tribes on our North-Western Frontier. The Amir himself has brought about the present state of tension, and it is impossible that matters can now be allowed to drift.

THE RAJA OF SIKKIM.

An interview between Mr. P. Nolan, as representative of the Government of Bengal, and the Raja of Sikkim, which duly took place at Darjeeling a few days ago, it is understood, has been satisfactory, for the Raja was very outspoken in his representations. Our chief object is to get hold of the Raja's eldest son, now at Tashilompo, as a first step; but there are several difficulties in the way even of this, and the whole position appears to be rather more complicated than was at first supposed. The Government of Bengal are about to submit their report and views to the Government of India with whom alone the entire question, as it involves other questions also, will henceforth rest.

PREPARATIONS TO CAPTURE LALWAY.

A small flying column, 150 strong, left Haka on the 21st instant for the village of Tlang-Tlang to capture the Chief Lalway, who has so far refused to come in. The column returned to Haka on the 24th instant, having found no trace of the fugitive.

THE CAVALRY CAMP-OF-EXERCISE.

It has now been arranged that the Cavalry Camp-of-Exercise shall be held at Muridki in January, where S and Q Batteries, Royal Horse Artillery, the 2nd Dragoon Guards, and 12th, 14th, 16th and 18th Regiments of Bengal Cavalry, will be concentrated, with probably some Cavalry from the Imperial Service Troops in the Punjab.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JUNE 29.

A subscription dance, the first of the season, will take place at the United Service Club this evening. Captain Hutchinson, R.A., is sparing no trouble to make the dance a success. A tennis tournament is being held on Mr. Buchanan's grounds, at Chadarghat. The Minister has given a prize for the ladies' doubles, and Captain Bond a gold brooch for ladies' singles.

Mrs. Plowden and her daughter return to Hyderabad from Ootacamund on Sunday night.

A Resolution has been issued by Government in the Home Department, on the annual report of the Medical Department. The best thanks of Government are given to Dr. Lawrie for the energy, zeal, and ability displayed by him in the discharge of his onerous duties.

More rain fell yesterday, but the weather still continues sultry.

THE BIRTH-DAY BALL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 29.

The Birth-day Ball took place yesterday at Government House, Ootacamund. There was a large attendance.

THE NEW MADRAS LAW COURTS.

Sir James Dormer will probably come to Madras to be present at the opening of the new Law Courts.

POONA GYMKHANA MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 29.

Under the auspices of the members of the Poona Gymkhana a fine meeting was held to-day. There was a large gathering, the Governor being present. Nearly all the favourites won. The most amusing race in the meeting was the Amazon Stakes which was for ladies. Seven ladies competed. The condition was the first past the winning post, provided she has taken four minutes from fall of starter's flag. Miss Bull and Mrs. Ulick Burke were mounted on Australians. At the first attempt Miss Bull went to the front and made the running too fast, all came in in 3 minutes, 44 seconds. The race was run again. At the second attempt the ladies were more careful to take good care to finish in four minutes. At the turning to home, after four minutes had expired the spectators shouted and great excitement took place. Miss Howard came in first winning by a neck; Miss Pearse third. The following are the results:—

1ST RACE.—"A Hurdle Race."—A Cup and added money Rs. 40. For maiden Arab and C.B. horses and all maiden galloways. C. B. horses 12 stones. Arab horses 11 stones. Arab galloways allowed 7lbs.; C.B. galloways allowed 17 lbs. from above weights. Under 14 hands allowed W for I in addition. Winners of any hurdle race value Rs. 40 7lbs. extra. of Rs. 190 14 lbs. extra. Distance—1 mile, 4 flights.

Mr Woolmer's ch a gal Forat, 10st 11lb, Capt Anderson 1
Mr Cookson's g a h Silver Grey, 11st, Owner 2
Mr Cursetjee's g a gal Greybeard, 10st 11lb, Mr Bontinck.... 0

Betting was evens against Forat, 4 to 1 against Silver Grey, and 6 to 1 Greybeard.

Greybeard took the lead, but was soon collared by Forat who won easily. Time—2 min. 11 secs.

2ND RACE.—"Novice Stakes."—A cup and Rs 40. For all galloways 14 hands and under, who have never won a race, value Rs. 15. 14 hands to carry 12st. 7lbs. W for 1. Owners up allowed 5lbs. provided never ridden. Winner of race value Rs. 90. Distance.—Half-a-mile.

Col Rhodes's b a p Crow, 10st 2lbs, Owner..... 1
Mr Tullock's g c b p Nougat..... 2
Capt Chapman's b a gal Silver Rein, 12st 7lbs, Capt (Anderson..... 3
Mr Gabb's b a p Laddie, 11st 4lbs, Owner 0
Capt Harrison's b a gal Volunteer, 11st 13lbs, Owner 0
Mr Bontinck's b a p Sir Walter, 11st 3lbs, Owner 0
Mr Pottinger's ch a h Sunbeam II., 12st 11b, Mr Baines 0
Capt Gordon's ch a p Grig, 11st 9lbs, Mr Gordon 0
Mr Liddell's g c b p Zero, 10st 2lbs, Mr Hancock 0
Capt Slee's g a p Jinks, 10st 10lbs, Owner 0
Mr Ford's d c b m Folly, 11st, Mr Waddington 0
Capt FitzHenry's g a gal Bombay, Owner..... 0

Betting.—2 to 1 on Volunteer, 4 to 1 against Crow, 5 to 1 against Sir Walter and Sunbeam II., 8 to 1 Naugat, Laddie, and Greig, 10 to 1 Silver Rein, and 15 to 1 on the rest.

Crow won easily. Time—5 mins. 7¼ secs.

3RD RACE.—"Ladies Nomination."—Rs. 40 to owner's prize of jewellery to nominator. For all maiden galloways 13st. 3lbs. and under; 13st. 3lbs. to carry 11st. 7lbs. W for 1. Australian and English 10lbs. extra. Galloways who have never won a race value Rs. 40 allowed 5lbs. extra. Winners of any race value Rs. 90 5lbs. extra. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mrs Woolmer nom Mr Woolmer's g a p Moonshine, 10st 11lbs, Owner 1
Mrs Woolmer nom Aga Moochool Shah's b h a ga, Showhiman, 10st 10lbs, Goacoo 2
Miss Howard nom Col Rhodes's ch a p Sherry, 10st 2lbs, Mr Gordon..... 3
Miss Mackenzie nom Capt Cox's b a p Bayard, 10st 3lbs, Owner 0
Mrs Salaman nom Mr Coolson's b a p Last Straw, 10st 5lbs, Owner 0
Miss Howard nom Mr Gordon's ch a p Firefly, 11st 4lbs, Mr Bentinck..... 0
Mrs Fitz Henry nom Capt Wilkinson's b c m Mootee, 9st 3lbs, Mr Mallock 0

Betting was evens on Last Straw, 2 to on Sherry and Moonshine, 4 to 1 Bayard, 6 to 1 Firefly and Saracen, and 8 to 1 Mootee and Sherman.

At the start they all got of in a cluster and maintained that order till near the winning post, when Moonshine drew away and won by a short head. Time—1 min. 31 secs.

4TH RACE.—"The Amazon Stakes."—Prize-box of gloves to winner. Riding whip to second. All horses and ponies ridden by ladies, go as they please, round the course about 1¼ mile. First past the post provided she has taken 4 minutes from fall of starter's flag to win. Colours to be worn.

Miss Howard's b a h Scamp, Owner..... 1
Mrs Woolmer's b a m Miss Kate, Owner..... 2
Miss Pearse's b a p Blitz, Owner..... 3
Miss Bull's b a m Bully, Owner 0
Mrs Bourke's ch a m Lady Pat, Owner..... 0
Miss Merewether's g a g Heartsease, Owner 0
Mrs FitzHenry's g c b m Maggie, Owner 0

Betting was evens on Miss Kate, 2 to 1 Bully, Blitz, Lady Pat, Heartsease and Maggie, and 8 to 1 Scamp.

At the first attempt all the ladies passed the course within four minutes, and were all disqualified. They raced again, and the race was won easily by Miss Howard. Mrs. Woolmer a good second.

5TH RACE.—"Pony Express."—Cup to winner. Bridle to second. One mile. Each competitor to send a pony bridled without saddle to half mile post in charge of syce. Start from mile post. Change ponies' saddles at half mile post and to come in properly saddled with two girths. Animal must measure under 14 hands.

Mr Bayley's Cherub and Folly, Owner..... 1
Capt Cox's Bayard and Commandant, Mr. Preston 2
Mr Woolmer's Moonshine and Forat, Owner 3
Mr Tullock's Nougat and Farrier, Owner 0
Mr Bentinck's Whitewash and Prince Damrong, Owner..... 0
Mr Geddes' Ginger and Jack, Owner 0
Genl Gatacre's Jewel and Blitz, Owner 0
Mr Thomas' , Owner..... 0
Mr Waddington's Owner..... 0

Betting was 2 to 1 on Moonshine and Forat, 2 to 1 against Whitewash and Prince Damrong, and 6 to 1 against the rest.

Won easily by Mr. Bayley.

DACOIT ATTACK ON LAIKOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 29.

On Saturday a force of dacoits numbering nearly 300 attacked Laikow in the Shan States. After a sharp engagement they were put to flight by Lieutenant Nightingale and a force of sepoys; the dacoits losing four killed and two prisoners. A force of sepoys will be sent from Fort Stedman to reinforce Laikow.

NOTES FROM JUBBULPORE.

OUR Jubbulpore correspondent, writing on Monday, says:—The Municipal Committee apparently have had an anxious time of it for the past few months. Last year I informed you that the Chief Commissioner requested our "local fathers" to impose a compulsory water rate, informing them that at present the rich were exempted. The Municipality gave their reasons for not introducing a compulsory water rate. After consideration Mr. MacDonnel intimated to the Municipal Committee that their reasons were not based on substantial grounds, and in an indirect way ordered them to carry out his wishes, and to send him a reply by the 1st proximo. A special meeting was convened on the 14th instant, and need I say they agreed to accept the principle of a compulsory water rate; it was the only dignified course they could adopt. Because if they still persisted, and resigned in a body, others would be glad to jump in their places. Thus ended a storm which had lasted for about a year. The Chief Commissioner has decided that persons whose income is less than Rs. 41-10-6 per mensem are to be exempted from the tax, a concession that will fall highly on natives only; but not on the European community.

Owing to alleged foul play in the elections on the 14th ult. in one ward (Melonigung) the Chief Commissioner, C. P., has called upon the Commissioner of this Division for an immediate explanation, forwarding to him the petition from 37 voters. Hence the Municipal elections of the 14th ultimo have not been confirmed. Mr. MacDonnell is determined to enter into the particulars of the case.

The Chief Commissioner is doing his best to carry out reforms. He would be doing the public of Jubbulpore a kindness if he insisted on the erection of roadside lamps, and the naming of the roads in the Civil Station which were sanctioned some years ago. The Municipal Committee funds must be at a very low ebb if they cannot afford Rs. 700 for these two items.

Last Tuesday, the Christ Church choir, assisted by a few ladies and gentlemen of the station, gave a concert in the Railway Institute under the direction of Mr. H. J. Stanyon, the choir master. The evening's entertainment, in aid of the Organ Fund, was a success. Writing about Christ Church reminds me that the Rev. Leonard Klugh, who is officiating chaplain, is expected to leave for Jhansi next week on the arrival of the Rev. T.E.F. Cole from furlough. Mr. Klugh has made himself very popular, and his departure is much regretted.

The weather has been most oppresive since the 10th instant. Yesterday the sky was overcast with dark clouds, and towards evening a slight shower of rain was the result. To-day was stifling, but there is every indication of rain which is sadly needed. The public health is, on the whole, satisfactory.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

OUR London correspondent, writing on June 10, says:—An interesting biographical sketch of the late Sir Lewis Pelly, from the pen of his old friend General Sir Frederic Goldsmith, appears in the June number of the Geographical Society's *Journal*. One anecdote mentioned by the writer will bear reproducing. The Colonel of Pelly's regiment, the 17th Bombay Native Infantry, was greatly amused at his new subaltern asking for the Adjutancy as he looked such a child. But examination showed Pelly so competent to discharge the duties sought for that his C. O. said: "And you shall have it, young gentleman." Sir Frederic first made Pelly's acquaintance in Sind 39 years ago, and was much struck with the exceptional ability and knowledge he displayed not only in connection with the question they had to consider together as officials of the province, but in a wide range of professional and other subjects. About twenty years later they were thrown together in the Persian Gulf. "In these days," says Sir Frederic, "there was the same tendency in his conversation to strike out from the usual Indian grooves, and to throw a flavour of intellect into Bohemianism that had been remarked some twenty years before." That Pelly had strong and marked literary tastes must, Sir Frederic says, be evident to all who have perused his despatches and published papers. "But there can be little question that the conventional requirements of the 'Blue Book' and public correspondence belong to a school quite unsuited to the aspirant to literary fame; and it may almost be laid down as an axiom, that the more thorough grows the power of inditing official reports, the weaker and less capable of development becomes the writer's imaginative or dramatic instinct, supposing him to have possessed a temperament naturally favourable to its cultivation. Ten or twelve years' residence in Europe, and a discontinuance of the demands for official reports might have caused him to revert to the pen with a fair prospect of literary success, had it not been that his energies found vent in a Parliamentary vocation. His paper in the *Fortnightly Review* for the past month, entitled 'Glimpses of Carlyle,' besides having a special interest as the latest evidence of his idiosyncrasies, bear, perhaps, a more finished literary touch than any of the writer's previous compositions. It might, indeed, have been penned by the most accomplished of our prose authors of the day without detriment to reputation. The proofs of this article were corrected a day and a-half before he died at Falmouth." It appears that Sir Lewis Pelly's last public utterance was in a northern suburb just two months ago when he spoke to a large gathering on "The British Empire and its Responsibilities." He seems to have dwelt with special emphasis on the enlarged and enlarging scope for British enterprise in Africa. "The African question," he observed, "is upon us, just as certainly as towards the close of the last century the Indian question loomed upon our forefathers."

Major-General Goldsworthy, probably at the instance of Mr. Curzon, has adjourned his question about the Chicago Exhibition from to-day until Monday. Since the gallant member gave notice of his inquiry, information has been received in this country which seems to show that with the assistance of the Supreme Government there is a fair prospect of Indian tea being well represented at the great American show. It is expected that the sum raised in India by those directly interested in the industry will not fall short of half a lakh of rupees, and it is hoped that Government will contribute a similar amount. With a lakh of rupees a great deal might be done to open new markets in the States. It is rather late, but if, as I believe is the case, the Indian planters and merchants mean business, Sir Henry Wood (who leaves London for Chicago on Wednesday) will do his best to facilitate the arrangements. From the first he, as representing the Royal Commission, has assisted in the Indian Committee to the utmost of his power; and nobody is more sorry than he that owing to the unwillingness of the Government of India to make a substantial grant in the first instance, the original intention to have a regular Indian section or court cannot, it would appear, now be carried out.

Mr. King will, on Tuesday, ask the Under-Secretary "in view of the fact that by furlough rules published to the Indian Army in November 1868 the Indian Government laid down that officers of the Staff Corps should draw while on furlough 'half their Indian pay calculated at the rate of 2s. per rupee,' and 'that any officer leaving the British service and joining the Staff Corps after July 1868 would *ipso facto* become subject to the rules of 1868;' that in 1871 the Government altered the furlough rules so that furlough pay was 'calculated at the exchange of the day;' and that retrospective operation has been practically given to the rule of 1871 by applying it to the case of officers previously joining (i.e., in 1869-1870) from the British Army who have not signified assent to any later set of furlough rules than those of 1868, whether the Secretary of State will give directions that officers who joined the Staff Corps under the rules of 1868 and have elected to remain under them shall have their furlough pay at the rate of 2s. to the rupee as promised them on joining."

Mr. Balfour, as was generally expected, has taken all the time of the House for Government business, and Sir Roper Lethbridge is shut out from moving his resolution about the Uncovenanted question, on Tuesday. I believe that Sir Roper is not without hope that in return from depriving him of his right the Ministry may be more disposed than they would otherwise to make some concessions to the aggrieved officials. One suggestion I have heard is that Viscount Cross should be asked to refer the matters in dispute to a Royal Commission. Another proposal is for the appointment of a departmental committee. If neither plan recommends itself to the Secretary of State then it is possible that he may be asked to receive a deputation of influential friends of the movement. A special meeting of members of the Service is being convened for the 23rd inst., and possibly by that time it will be known definitely whether the vigorous agitation that has been carried on during the past few weeks has induced Indian authorities to reconsider their position. Yesterday the *St. James's Gazette* published the following:—"Sir Roper Lethbridge has sent out a whip to members urging them to attend in their places in the House on Tuesday, the 14th of June, to hear a discussion on the grievances of the Uncovenanted Service of India. As far back as 1890 a Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the matter, passed resolutions and made recommendations. The Government, it seems, have not carried out all the recommendations, and it is to press the points which have not been dealt with in Sir Roper Lethbridge's object. That gentleman naturally feels nervous about getting a House, and it may be at once conceded that his fears are well founded. Anglo-Indians are very loyal to the cause of their brethren, but the trouble is there are hardly enough of them in Parliament to make a House. If the bi-metallists could be whipped up there might be some hope." The statement that a whip has been sent out is not correct, and as Mr. S. Digby points out in a letter published by the *St. James's* this evening, the organizers of the movement were pretty confident of scoring a House if the motion had not been shut out by the unanimous desire to bring the present Parliament to an end as soon as possible. The strength of the Uncovenanted officials really lies in the fact that their supporters are to be found among men of all parties. To the list of names of members promising to sign the whip, which it was proposed to issue on Monday, must be added the name of Sir Thomas Sutherland, who would have represented the Liberal Unionists. As an encouraging sign of the interest taken in the renewed efforts to obtain just treatment for the Indian officials, I may mention that while I was talking to Sir Roper Lethbridge in the lobby last night a telegram was handed to him. It came from a Scotch member of Parliament, who said that he was busy electioneering, but would return to town on Tuesday if wanted. I hear that one M. P., who was requested to sign the whip, wrote:—"I do not know enough about the subject to put my name to a whip." The same gentleman signed a similar whip on a previous occasion! This shows how necessary it is to keep pegging away in the case of movements like that championed by Mr. King and Sir Roper Lethbridge.

THE MISSING MONSOON.

THE Anchor Line steamer Arabia, which arrived yesterday, makes the following report on her voyage from Aden:—

Light easterly winds to lat. 14° 00', long. 50° 00'. Got monsoon in lat. 14° 20' N, long. 52° 00' E. Thence 24 hours wind S-S-W sea, W-S-W moderate. Thence wind W-S-W 48 hours. Moderate and Fresh force 5 and 6. Sea rather rough lat. 17° 0' N. long. 65° 0'. Wind veered to west force 3, with moderate westerly sea. Thence light N-W winds and partly cloudy to port.

The s.s. Safari, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Zanzibar, under the command of Captain Asthausen, experienced a very strong monsoon, till about longitude 64, and latitude 13, and also had heavy squall. When nearing Bombay, the monsoon slackened more and more.

Through the courtesy of Mr. S. H. C. Hutchinson, Meteorological Reporter for Western India, we are able to publish the following:—"A telegram from Zanzibar, timed 8 a.m. this morning (June 29), reports weather fine; wind S.-S.-W.; velocity 14 miles an hour."

The Eastern Telegraph Company yesterday received the following weather report:—

Zanzibar 29th, 8 a.m.—Weather fine, wind direct, south, south-west, Anemometer 118·9. 3 minutes later, 119·6.

Aden 29th, a.m.—Bar 29·82. Therm: 92·5. Force of wind 265. Direction S.-S.-E.

THE RIVAL ORIENTAL CONGRESSES.

THE legal aspects of the controversy between Dr. Leitner and the promoters of the Oriental Congress that is to be held in London this year have been referred for opinion to Dr. Pankhurst, barrister-at-law, who has given the following opinion:—

(1) That the representations and acts of the persons aforesaid in arranging or attempting to hold, and purporting to hold, "The Ninth International Congress of Orientalists" in London in 1892 constitute an unwarrantable and wrongful usurpation and assumption of the name, style, title, number, rights and functions of the International Congress of Orientalists founded in Paris in 1873 and of the series of Congresses based thereon and forming part thereof.

(2) That the holding of "The Ninth International Congress of Orientalists" in London in 1892, having regard to the fact that "The Ninth International Congress of Orientalists" has already been held in London in 1891, besides of necessity involving confusion and leading to absurdity, is wrongful, and a violation of the Statutes by which the holding of the International Congresses of Orientalists is governed.

(3) That any retention by, or on behalf of, these persons of subscriptions paid or intended for and for the purpose of "The Ninth International Congress of Orientalists," held in London in 1891, is illegal.

(4) That the receipt and application of subscriptions, and the issue of circulars and papers soliciting subscriptions for and for the purpose of "The Ninth International Congress of Orientalists" in London in 1892, the holding thereof being wrongful, as aforesaid, are also wrongful.

R. M. PANKHURST.

5, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, June 3, 1892.

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

THE following telegraphic reports are sent to us for publication:—

BIJAPUR.

Jowari 32¼ and bajri 31¾ lbs. per rupee on average in the affected area. One hundred and three adults and 12 children employed on the Professional Agency road in the Badami Taluka; relief expenditure Rs. 57. No gratuitous relief was administered during the week. Grain supply sufficient. Cholera has almost ceased, there being only one or two cases in five talukas; otherwise public health good. Rain abundant except in Hungund and Bagevadi, the minimum fall being 70 cents in Hungund and the maximum being about 4 inches in Sindgi; average fall 2 inches 22 cents. Kharif sowing approaching completion.

DHARWAR.

Jowari 3-13-20 lb. per rupee on average in the affected area. Attendance on Saturday 675 on 3 Professional Agency Local Board Works in Navalgund; expenditure, Rs. 413. Rainfall at Nargund 2 inches 60 cents, Navalgund 43 and Ron 89 cents. Cholera in 20 villages of Navalgund Taluka and 8 villages of Ron Taluka. No poor-houses opened or village relief administered. Grain supply sufficient.

BELGAUM.

Jowari and bajri 28 lbs. per rupee on average in the affected area. Numbers employed on the last day of the week:—

No. of Works.	Agency.	Taluka.	Adults.	Children.	Expenditure.
1	Professional	Gokak	483	393	Rs. 422 (including Sunday wages).
2	Civil	Athni	576	59	329 (including Sunday wages).

No poor-houses opened or village relief administered. Cholera prevailing in Athni and decreasing in Gokak. Grain supply sufficient. Rainfall at Athni 58 and Gokak 62 cents.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read in your issue of the 15th inst. a letter from a correspondent over the signature of "D. E. P.," and headed "Abkari offences." The writer contradicts himself and seems to be oblivious of logic or of the point on which the Bandora Magistrate fined the party. "D. E. P." seems to forget that the christening was at one and the same house; and the man who celebrated the occasion had no business to take more than one gallon of *toddy*. The question is: Was the fine inflicted because one girl relieved the burden of the other, or because both the girls carried the unauthorised quantity of the spirit to one and the same place? According to my way of thinking the party should thank his stars that the Magistrate took a lenient view of the matter; for you will see that not only the Abkari law was broken, but deceit must have been practised to obtain two gallons from the distillery.—Yours, &c.,

June 27. N. R. D.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN R E S TAYLOR, 38th Dogras, is granted leave, to Kasauli on medical certificate, to 13th August next.

MAJOR W H E DORIE, Royal Artillery, proceeds to Aden to join No. 2 Company, Western Divison, Royal Artillery.

THE following appointments have been sanctioned:—Major G Harden, Sussex Regiment, to be Commandant, Naini Tal Depot. Lieutenant A W Cottou, Grenadier Guards, to be Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. 5th Bengal Cavalry.—Surgeon-Major H Hamilton, from 10th Bengal Infantry, to the officiating medical charge. Sappers and Miners.—Lieutenant J S Fowler, Royal Engineers, to be Company Officer; Surgeon-Captain D G Marshall to the officiating medical charge. 12th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant E F Hood, from 7th Bengal Infantry, to be permanent Wing Officer. 16th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant F. F. Solly-Flood, Royal Fusiliers, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation. 17th Bengal Infantry—Captain G Bowring, to be Wing Commander. 21st Gurkhas.—Surgeon-Captain H Smith to the officiating medical charge. 3rd Sikh Infantry.—Surgeon-Captain C H James, from 20th Punjab Infantry, to the officiating medical charge. 2nd Punjab Infantry.—Surgeon-Lieutenant B G Seton, to the officiating medical charge. 2-5th Gurkhas.—Lieutenant W Hudson to be Quartermaster.

LOST AT SEA.

THE steamer Safari, which arrived here on Tuesday from Zanzibar, reports that on the morning of the 23rd instant at about 3 o'clock, a Portuguese passenger, named Antonio Fernandes, aged 30 years, committed suicide by jumping overboard. The reason of his committing suicide is unknown, but it seems that he was suffering from a wound in one of his legs. The information reached the Chief Officer too late. When the steamer had proceeded some miles, it was heard that a passenger had jumped overboard. Nothing could be done to save him. The Safari left Zanzibar on the 15th instant, calling at Tanga, Mombassa, and Sama.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

MEMORIAL TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE following letter has been despatched by the President of the Indian Currency Association to the Secretary of the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, under date Simla, June 24, 1892:—

Sir,—I have the honour, on behalf of the Indian Currency Association, to enclose, for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, a copy of a memorial to the House of Commons, which is now in course of signature throughout India.

2. Although this Association was founded only last month, its branches have already spread all over the country, and its views and objects, as stated in the memorial, are endorsed and supported by all classes of the educated and influential residents and inhabitants of India, native as well as European.

3. The process of obtaining signatures to the memorial will necessarily occupy some little time, as the distances in India are so great. Meanwhile an International Conference, proposed by the United States, is about to meet, and Parliament is about to be dissolved. It becomes necessary, therefore, that Her Majesty's Government should be promptly made acquainted with the state of public opinion in India on the question of the Indian currency and the imparting of stability to the Indian monetary standard, and I beg respectfully to express the hope that the Government of India will transmit the memorial to Her Majesty's Government, and that His Excellency in Council will be pleased to give his warm support to the proposals put forth therein. The Association has learnt with great satisfaction, from the recently-published despatch, of the 23rd March last to the Secretary of State for India, that the Government of India, at the instance of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, has already strongly reprerented to Her Majesty's Government the need for immediate consideration of the measures to be adopted in the event of the withdrawl of the United States from its present policy in regard to the currency, and I have, therefore, no doubt that the expression of Indian public opinion on this vital question will be cordially supported by the Government.

4. That the present system is an evil of great and growing magnitude admits of no doubt, and it is equally undoubted that a remedy should have long since been applied and is now urgently needed.

5. In considering the question of a remedy three courses present themselves: (*a*) an international concert for the free use of silver as full legal tender money by all nations represented in the Conference about to be held; (*b*) failing such international concert, an arrangement between the United States and India for the free coinage of silver in both countries; (*c*) the adoption of a gold standard for India.

6. In regard to the first of these three courses the Association has stated in its memorial that an international concert is impossible, unless England adheres to it, and it has urged that England should become a party to any such concert. Here I would respectfully observe that any arrangement short of an agreement for the introduction of silver as full legal tender money, would be practically of no use as a remedy for the evils from which we suffer.

7. If the Conference should fail, by reason of the abstention of England, as other Conferences have failed, to have any useful effect, the question occurs whether an agreement between India and the United States could be effected. This question may, however, be dismissed without argument, for it is highly improbable that the United States would consent to enter into an agreement which would practically involve the displacement of gold by silver in that country, and the party opposed to even the present limited coinage of silver is so increasingly powerful that it is almost certain that the failure of the International Conference will be promptly followed by the repeal of the law under which the State Treasury now makes large purchases of silver. It is, moreover, very questionable, even if such an arrangement could be made, whether it would have the effect desired of insuring stability in the exchange value of the rupee.

8. There remains only the third course, the adoption of a gold standard for India, and the memorial contains the prayer of its subscribers that the Government of India may be vested with full authority for the adoption of that course, failing the only other feasible remedy, namely, international concert. This latter would, in all probability, be attainable if England did not consider it opposed to her own interests; and it would be only fair and just that India, in taking a remedy, should be allowed to do so with regard exclusively to the interests of India. This view was emphatically stated by those members of the Royal Commission on gold and silver who considered that a change in the English currency system would be to the disadvantage of England. They wrote:—"We think, however, that in the consideration of this (the proposal to establish a gold standard in India) or any other proposal of Indian legislation for the removing the difficulties of that Government the interest of India should alone be considered. While we cannot recommend that the mother country should run any serious risk in altering its system of currency in order to assist the dependency we think that the latter should be allowed a free hand to deal with the problem as it considers best in its own interest."—(*Final report, part 2, para.* 133).

9. The justice and fairness of this view are manifest, and on behalf of the Association I respectfully trust that it will be strongly impressed upon Her Majesty's Government by the Government of India.

The agents of all Indian railways been addressed, it being pointed out that shareholders who reside in countries which possess a gold standard and the employes of the railways are amongst those who suffer from the instability of the currency, and the Committee counts on receiving agents' support in promoting the objects which it seeks to attain. The Chairmen of leading Municipalities will receive a circular in which it is stated that the Committee of the Association is particularly desirous of obtaining for this movement the support of the principal Municipal Corporations of India because they consider that the interests of the latter as representatives of the taxpayers of the country who have to bear the losses resulting from depreciation of silver are in harmony with those of the Association. I am, therefore, desired to ask you to be so good as to bring the memorial before the Corporation over which you preside, and to move the members to authorise you to sign it on their behalf and to affix the seal of the Municipality thereto."

Chairmen of the various Port Trusts are asked to place the memorial before the members and to get authority to sign it. It is said that as the recipients of large revenues in a depreciated currency, as importers of material which must be paid for in gold, bought with silver, and as representatives of a community whose trade is harassed by the uncertainty and fluctuations of exchange, the Port Trusts of India have interests which are in harmony with those of the Association.

A separate circular is being sent out, with copies of the memorial, Mr. Mackay's address, and the proceedings at the recent meetings held here. To these are attached sheets for signature by those who endorse the views expressed in the papers mentioned, and who while accepting generally the facts and deductions stated in the memorial can join heartily in its prayer, namely, that measures should be taken to reform the present disastrous conditions. It is urged that signatures should be obtained as quickly as possible, and Mr. Walker, the honorary secretary, adds:—"I am also to suggest that persons living at a distance, to whom it is impossible to send the sheets in a reasonable time, should be written to, and asked to write a formal letter signifying their adherence to the memorial. That letter should then be forwarded in original, with the signature sheets, or should be sent direct to me. It is the wish of the Committee that the signatures to the memorial should be those only of men of position and standing, and care should be taken to prevent the memorial from being subscribed by others."

LORD HARRIS's complaint that in this country Governments and administrations have no recognised Press organ of their own has a good deal in it, observes the *Madras Mail*, but in their orders and reviews and in their statements before the Legislative Councils the members of the Executive have ample opportunities of stating their case in any controversy. Such is the exclusiveness of bureaucratic Governments, however, that often they would rather be misunderstood by the public than unclook their reserve. The right of interpellation in the Councils will change all or nearly all of this, and meanwhile may Heaven preserve India from party journalism!

THE East Indian Railway traffic earnings for week ending 18th June were Rs. 8,50,838-1-0. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 9,70,003-14-1. Decrease, Rs. 1,19,225-13-1. Earnings from 1st January, 1892, to 18th June, 1892, Rs. 2,53,78,689-1-5. From 1st January, 1891, to 20th June, 1891, Rs. 2,50,87,643-3-4. Increase, Rs. 291,045-14-1. Miles open for week ending 18th June, 1892, 1,558½. Corresponding week last year, 1,525½. Increase 33. Per mile open for week ending 18th June, 1892, Rs. 545-14-11. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 635-14-5. Decrease, Rs. 89-15-6.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE ordinary weekly meeting o the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon under the presidency of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee. There were also present:—Colonel Wilson, Mr. Grattan Geary, The Hon'ble Fazulbhoy Visram Professor R. G. Oxenham Dr. Accacio Viegas, and Messrs. Hurkissondass Narrotamdass, Javerilal U. Yajnik, K. M. Shroff, K. M. Kabraji, Dr. Balchandra, and A. M. Dharamsi.

THE TANSA MAIN.

The Commissioner reported that there was no case of burst on the Tansa line during the weeks ending 18th and 25th June, 1892.

The Deputy Executive Engineer reported that there had been a burst on the Parel Road in the 24" Vehar main a few yards south of Arthur Road on the 15th instant at 1 a.m. The repairs were completed and the water turned on again on the 16th inst. at 4 p.m. The original pipe laid in 1885 burst some years ago. The failure on that occasion was of the pipe used to replace the original. The cause of failure was the resting of the pipe upon rocks. The failure occurred eighteen hours after the Tansa Water with its higher than Vehar pressure, had been turned into the pipe. Mr. Tomlinson thought it was probable that the pipe although sound had been for some time under strain on account of the rocks underneath and the higher internal pressure had the effect of causing rapture. The rocks had been cut away for about nine inches under the pipe.

The letter was recorded.

PROPOSED BYCULLA OVER-BRIDGE.

The Committee considered letter No. 6531, dated 24th instant, from the Commissioner, reporting, with reference to the resolution of the Committee, No. 2297, dated 15th idem, on the subject of the proposed construction of a foot-bridge over the G. I. P. Railway at Byculla.

The Commissioner in his letter said:—"Sir,—With reference to Standing Committee's Resolution, No. 2297 of the 15th inst., I have the honour to refer as follows:—The proposed footbridge beyond railway limits will be entirely on Municipal ground. The bridge was recommended by the Overbridge Committee. There is a very considerable foot traffic under the railway at this point by the side of the Municipal drain, and the footbridge will, no doubt, be a great relief and be largely availed of. I am unable to discover how the railway will be specially benefited by the bridge, as the new Byculla station can be entered from either side of the line, and has an internal overbridge of its own. I take it that the offer of the railway to contribute is merely a consequence of pressure put on them by Government in the railway department. At all events, if there is any other motive, it lies too deep for the imperfect detective faculties which I am endowed with."

Mr. Kabrajee said that since the last discussion on the question he had examined the site and found that the present communication at this point was by means of an old culvert which was always wet with sullage water and in an unsanitary condition. The passage had been made originally for a drain. On the previous occasion on which he spoke he was led into making some remarks against the construction of the bridge, but he now found that he had then a wrong impression owing to his ignorance of the site.

Mr. Shroff asked if a

be more than repaid by the deductions made on the bills. They all knew how solicitors were in the habit of charging, and even for perusing a short note they charged Rs. 5. (Laugher.) The Taxing Master was in the best position to know what charges should be allowed and the amounts which might be saved by the Municipality would be appreciable on large bills.

Mr. Kabrojt said he was under the impression that a solicitor's costs were generally fixed by law.

Mr. Dharamsi said that all solicitors' charges were not fixed charges, and he considered that Dr. Bhalchandra's motion was a necessary one. There was no cheque on solicitors' bills presented to the Municipality, and he instanced one recent case where the Municipality had paid Rs. 14,000 without enquiry. There was no settlement between the Municipality and its solicitors, and most of the charges were discretional. He remarked that no bill went before the Taxing Master which was not reduced by five to seven per cent. in discretional charges.

Dr. Viegas supported the motion.

Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram said he had found from personal experience with solicitors that it was always possible to make an arrangement which was less than the cost.

Mr. Dharamsi said that that was so, but the Municipality paid every pie.

Mr. Shroff: We are fat clients. (Laughter.)

The motion was unanimously adopted.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT IN WATER DISTRIBUTION.

Mr. K. M. Shroff added to his remarks delivered at the previous meeting of the Standing Committee on the proposed improvement in the water distribution. He dealt with the report of Mr. Tomlinson and condemned most of the proposals on the ground that the scheme was unnecessarily elaborate. He went into the figures showing the discharging capacity of mains and some amusement was created by the Commissioner informing him that he had just managed to double the figures. Mr. Shroff concluded his remarks by saying his object in urging the points was principally to see if the work could not be done for five lakhs instead of fifteen. So far as he could see the whole report was full of extravagant proposals, and he was glad to see that the Commissioner as well as the sub-Committee cut it down in some respects.

Mr. Grattan Geary said the point to his mind was whether they were to be guided by Mr. Shroff or Mr. Tomlinson in this matter. It was not a question on which he himself was confident to pass his judgment, and he considered it ought to be left to the responsible officers.

The Commissioner replied that neither Mr. Walton, Mr. Tomlinson, nor himself had lost sight of the alternative scheme of using the Pawai pumps for the additional power required to raise Vehar water above the point it was now discharged into the lake. They found, however, that the cost would come to about four lakhs, which made the difference between the adoption and non-adoption of the steel main part of the scheme. It was further to be remembered that by adopting the steel main rather than the pumping arrangement they could practically save themselves the expense of the second Tansa 48" main between the points where the pumps are placed and the steel main is to discharge.

Mr. Grattan Geary pointed out that the discussion was out of order as there was no motion before the Committee.

The Chairman supported the objection and the matter terminated.

The question will again come up on a motion at a future meeting of the Committee.

THE PROPOSED HOUSE TAX AT SURAT.

We have been asked to publish the following correspondence :—

Surat, Gopipura, 23 June, 1892.

To F. S. P. Lely, Esq., C.S., President of the Surat City Municipality.

SIR,—It is with the greatest uneasiness that I heard you charging the speakers at the public meetings against the house tax with misleading the people. As far as I know the charge is entirely undeserved. But what gives me more pain is the fact that a gentleman of your position, who is presumed to have accurate knowledge of what he speaks about in a public meeting, should have run into inaccuracies like those speakers, not so well informed as the President, are charged with.

I am sorry to learn that you seem to have been most curiously misinformed. As instances of mis-statements, you say in your speech that in levying the house tax due regard will be paid to the ability to pay. Now, Sir, I should request you to most carefully read the Notification, dated 31st May, 1892, and to tell me whether your statement is correct. I should ask you in the name of the public, whose well-wisher you say you are, to show me a syllable from the aforesaid notification, with the contents of which you must be more thoroughly acquainted than any one else, which can justify your statement. On the contrary, it is impossible to follow the schedule honestly if you introduce any other standard. I must most frankly say that the notification says nothing of the ability to pay, and hence the speakers at ward meetings, when they said that poor people living in big houses built by their ancestors would be heavily taxed in proportion to their means, are more correct than yourself. I am also extremely sorry to say that the notification in question knows nothing of the practised value to be imported, as you said, from Bombay, but the rules published in this notification assign that work to the managing committee about whose qualifications I have said enough elsewhere.

As for the question of the quantity of water to be supplied per head of population, I assure you, Sir, that there was no intention to mislead; according to my calculations they may be wrong, and to correct which the Municipality had given us no materials. I still honestly think that people will not get more than 5 or 7 gallons a head for domestic purposes. But I can assure you that my honest assertion of 5 gallons had not at all contributed to mislead and prejudice the people. If you carefully read the reports of the meetings you will see that it is not 5 gallons a head that they protest against. They always said they did not care even if instead of 5, 50, or even 500 gallons per head were given them. Their contention is as they have sufficient supply for drinking purposes they do not want to buy any fresh supply, in spite of the quantity, let it be 5-50 or even 500 gallons. Hence as you are going to give them 10 gallons only, they cannot be said to be much in favour of your scheme.

As for the elected Municipal Commissioners, they had nothing to inform the people. Out of the three ward commissioners who had voted in favour of the schedule, one did not attend his ward meeting, although he was invited; the other just the day before the meeting of his constituents went out of Surat; and the third, I am sorry to say, did attend but played "Vania Gat," both in the Municipal meeting and in his ward meeting. Nor had he a word to say in favour of the house tax; on the contrary he said he was against it, and he promised to vote against it on the 20th instant.

Sorry as I am that you, Sir, who are known here as "satyavadi Lele," should not have well looked through the notification in question, I cannot but congratulate the people of Surat on your admitting that the "assessed value" is no test of ability to pay however skilfully it may be arrived at; also on your indirectly admitting that the managing committee is not duly qualified when you say that a very skilful assessor is to be imported. You thus seem to be alive to the validity of our objections, which are based only on the notification under discussion. But, Sir, even if you import the best assessor by making due alterations in the rules, he will simply be an assessor of the value of the houses; he will in no case be any judge of the ability to pay. You cannot adopt ability to pay as the standard, and at the same time follow the schedule.

Sir, I think I have written more than I intended in this letter, though, of course, I have much to say on the subject. But I am sure you will do justice to the public voice and heed little the ravings of those who wish to misinterpret it to you. I am thoroughly alive to your good intentions for which I must most cordially thank you, and if in this letter or elsewhere you have found any unpleasant or harsh utterance, rest assured it was not owing to any ignorance of your kind feelings. Hoping to be excused for encroaching on your precious time.—Yours, &c.,

HARDEVRAM NANADHAI HARIDAS.

Sir,—I am much obliged by your courteous letter of the 23rd. It completely confirms the statements I made at the meeting. The notification did not contain details, being confined to what was required by law. What I complain of is that the elected commissioners had the means of knowing the facts. They had had before them the report of the Committee and they had heard full explanation given in the Corporation. Notwithstanding this, they made no attempt to set the truth before the people of their respective wards. In this, I think, they failed in their duty.—Yours, &c.,

Surat, June 25. F. S. P. LELY.

THE London police are inquiring into the recent poisoning of women at Lambeth and elsewhere. The poisoning of at least four women at Lambeth in the past eight months has been clearly traced. Whether or not the police have sufficient evidence to prefer a charge against a certain individual remains to be proved, but evidence of a most startling and thrilling character has been obtained.

THE POONA BRAHMINS AND THE TEA-AND-BISCUIT PARTY.

We have been requested to publish the following :—

To the Rev. C. S. Rivington, Panch Howd Mission, Poona.

Sir,—You may, perhaps, remember that early in the year 1891, I officially addressed to you a letter regarding the "tea-and-biscuit" party which was held on the 4th of October 1890 in the St. Mary's Convent School, Poona, and in reply thereto you sent me a communication dated, Panch Howd, Poona, 17th February 1891, to say :—1. "That in the month of October last, a number of Brahmin gentlemen did come to the Sisters' School, and many of them partook of tea and biscuits. 2. We were informed that those gentlemen wished to come, and show in this way that they did not consider themselves bound by the rules of caste. 3. All who were asked, were asked on the understanding that they had no objection to take tea and biscuits. Some gentlemen, whom I invited personally, refused to come on this very ground, *viz.*, that they would be expected to take tea and biscuits. 4. I have read Mr. Gopalrao Joshi's letter in the Poona *Vaibhava* of February 1, 1891, and I can substantiate his statements as to the tea-party; and you have concluded the letter by saying :—"I sincerely trust that all those who were present will have the courage of their opinions, and when asked, will admit what is an undoubted fact."

You have also testified to the truth of the various facts contained in a leader in the *Indian Churchman*, dated 14th March, 1891, from which the following is an extract :—"We take the following from the *Oyede Evangelist* :—A very interesting social gathering was lately held at the Sisters' School of the Epiphany. Some Brahmin gentlemen of the advanced school expressed a wish to be invited in order that they might partake of food prepared and served by Christians, and so make a public profession by breaking their caste. About fifty came, some of them feeling a little nervous at the step they were about to take. One remarked to the Sister Superior that such a thing had never happened before as Brahmins to feed with Christians. The evening commenced with addresses and the reading of papers on 'Education and Theosophy,' and on the position of the women of India by a Hindu Judge. Then followed a little music and free conversation, during which the event of the evening came off, the open breaking of caste by partaking of the tea and biscuits, which were handed round by Christians and Hindus alike. Small as the circumstance may seem, it marks quite an era in the history of Hindu life in Poona, that Hindu gentlemen should have combined together to give a blow in public to the great caste system which for centuries has enthralled their nation. And it is not small acknowledgment of the quiet influence of the Sisters' life and work that this renunciation of the cast system should have been made in their Mission school room. Father Goreh, who was present with Mr. Rivington and Mr. Nanson, was not a little surprised at such an open disavowal of what has always been regarded as one of the essentials of Hinduism."

2. The letter in question was verified and substantiated by you before Mr. Plunkett, the City Magistrate of Poona.

3. You may also remember that the Sister Superior, Miss Eleanor Crawford, deposed before the City Magistrate as follows :—"I cannot now remember whether Mr. Rivington was in favour of or against the holding of the proposed sociable. This was when it was first proposed later on he recommended our holding it. The object of the sociable was that the native gentlemen who had broken their caste privately should acknowledge it publicly. At the sociable, on the arrival of the guests, I think, Mr. Rivington spoke a few words. * * * No one complained to me at the meeting as to its object. No one openly declared at the meeting that he objected to it. The account of the sociable given in this paper (the *Churchman*) "is correct)."

4. Mr. Lele, a Christian, besides testifying generally to the truth of the aforesaid facts and statements further deposed before the said City Magistrate to the fact to the following effect :—"It was a social gathering. After the guests assembled there was conversation amongst them. The Rev. C. S. Rivington said a few words to the effect that he was glad to see so many guests (looking at the Brahmins assembled) that they had assembled to crush the old dread of caste, and that if many people did so it would be a blessing to India. He (Mr. Rivington) spoke in English. All expressed their approval by clapping their hands. * * * * * During the discourse tea and biscuits were handed over to the guests. Some of the guests in front were served by the Sisters. I did not leave my seat at all. Rao Bahadur Ranade sat immediately next to me on one side. * * * * * I was seated in the front row of seats."

5. The following are a few extracts from depositions given by Messrs. Gangadhar Vinayak and Gopal Vinayak Joshi before the City Magistrate, Poona.—Mr. Gangadhar Vinayak Joshi,—"Two or three Sistera of the Convent and I handed the tea round. I served the tea to twenty or fifteen guests which they accepted." Mr. Gopal Vinayak Joshi said:—"I was a member of the Poona Union Club. * * * It (the sociable) was held at the request of some persons whom I know. They were people with whom I used to mix. The special reason for holding the gathering at the place in question was to see how many of our people would drink tea publicly there. By our people I mean Hindus. It was arranged that all the guests should partake of tea and coffee at the sociable. I had asked some four or five persons to make speeches at the gathering; that is, a pleasant hour should be spent together after the taking of refreshments. Separate invitations were sent to those who were to speak on the occasion. I took the paper 'O' (exhibit) personally to those whose signatures or acknowledgments appeared against their names. I told some of the persons to whom I took the invitation that tea and coffee would be provided. * * * I remember having a discussion * * * * * at the Union Club on the subject of tea being provided at the gathering. The invitation 'O' (exhibit) was not given to any one of the invited to hear lectures only." "Some eight or ten persons asked me to allow them to attend the gathering to hear the lectures only, but they were refused. The names of those who objected to come to the sociable do not appear in the invitation 'O' (exhibit). I mean those who objected to partake of the refreshment. Rev. Rivington opened the meeting with a short speech. I would not have admitted to the party any friends accompanying the guests, even if there had been accommodation, because it was not my intention that any others should be there."

6. Such being the facts and circumstances connected with the tea-and-biscuit gathering, Rao Bahadur M. G. Ranade had the astounding moral courage and boldness to make public in a widely read public English journal like the *Bombay Gazette*, the following statement :—"The charge brought against them (Reformers) of having gone to the Mission House to break caste and trample upon the Hindu religion was absolutely untrue." Moreover Rao Bahadur M. G. Ranade remarks :—"If the reformers had gone to the Panch Howd gathering for the purpose of making a demonstration against caste distinctions they would have stood their ground and not cared for the consequence."

7. Such being the conflict between the statements made by you and Rao Bahadur M. G. Ranade, the orthodox Hindu public, to which I have the honour to belong, are labouring under a painful state of suspense, and many of them having desired me to write to you on the subject, I take this opportunity to request that you will be good enough to supply the public through the columns of this journal, with facts which will at once remove the state of suspense and vindicate truth for its own sake. Your silence on such a critical occasion as this is likely to lead the reformers especially, to assert that you have acquiesced in Rao Bahadur Ranade's remark and statement and tacitly retracted your own ones made before the City Magistrate, Poona, and I may also remind you that you have stated in your said letter to me :—"*I beg you to remember that there has been no idea of pursuading people to unwillingly or deceitfully break their caste;*" and your silence, therefore, will also have the dangerous effect of compromising all claims to truthfulness and earnestness which this statement of yours may be understood to have in the minds of the general Hindu public.—Yours, &c.,

VISHNOO SHASTREE KHARE,
Secretary,
Bramha Vrinda Sabha, Sadasheo Pait, Moorlidhar's Temple, Poona.

MYRTLE GROVE, Youghal, known to history as the residence of Sir Walter Raleigh, was to be brought under the hammar and offered for sale by auction at the Mart, Tokenhouse Yard, on June 7. It was there that Sir Walter Raleigh organised a troop of horse to operate against the Desmonds, while in the Garden are still standing the four yew trees which were planted by Raleigh in 1588, and under the shade of which, it is recorded, Spenser read out the MS. of the "Faerie Queene" to Raleigh, while the latter smoked the first tobacco introduced into this country. Close to the yew trees is a spot pointed out as the place where potatoes were originally brought from Virginia and first planted, while the place is also indicated where the tobacco plant was grown by the adventurous knight.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

TO-DAY'S meteorological report forecasts general rain along the Bombay coast.

MR. GLADSTONE, having recovered from the effects of Saturday's accident, started on his Midlothian tour yesterday.

SENSATIONAL articles are appearing in the German press, condemning Prince Bismarck's criticisms of the Government.

THE new Parliament is to assemble at Westminster on August 4.

THE central meeting this year of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association will begin on November 15.

THE *Madras Mail* denies that the Todas are "now fast dying out." They are doing nothing of the sort, it says. On the contrary, they have sensibly increased during the last ten years, according to the census figures of 1891.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR of Madras will, during his stay at Arcot, be the guest of Rai Bahadur Danakoti Moodelliar. At Arcot he will open the causeway across the Pilar River between that town and Ranipet.

A CASE of decrease has occurred in the numbers on relief works in Bengal owing to the favourable rains. The reverse is the case in the Punjab, where in Simla and other districts suspensions and probably remissions of revenue will be necessary on account of the failure of crops.

TWO Mahomedan budmashes took advantage of the cholera in Kulu to personate Government sanitary inspectors, and went from house to house extorting small sums. Both these ingenious gentlemen are at present in the *hawalat* awaiting trial.

THE Government of India's decision is confirmed that the system of breeding from mares at Remount Depots is to be discontinued, and that the Remount Department shall in future only purchase young stock, likely to be fit for British remounts. The average price for country bred young stock has been increased by 25 per cent. to encourage breeders.

MR. ALEXANDER PEDLER, Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. As announced some time ago his name was among the fifteen selected by the Committee of the Society, and in his case selection seems to have meant election. He well deserves the honour, for he has done excellent scientific work in India.

MR. CONWAY with his Alpine guides has had to abandon his attempt to ascend Rakapushi peak for the present, owing to bad weather. He has, however, made an excellent map of the glaciers to the south of the mountains leading into the Gilgit Valley. In Bagrot valley alone there are over one hundred miles of glacier. The highest point reached by the party was 18,000 feet. A peak 24,000 feet high would have been tried had not the weather proved unfavourable.

OTHER recent fashionable arrivals at the Kulu *hawalat* are a gang of sheep stealers from Dugg-i-lug *kothi*, some ten in number. These men, it seems, have made a practice of stealing goats and sheep from the *guddis* flocks as they crossed the Bubbu pass. So long as only two or three were taken at a time the loss was set down to leopards, but when the thieves got bolder, and purloined some two dozen goats at once, they were detected.

THIS exploration of stupendous mountain ranges near Gilgit is not without its dangers. Several exciting adventures are recorded. Lieutenant Bruce, 5th Gurkhas, who accompanies Mr. Conway, was nearly swept away by one avalanche. He and a few Gurkhas with him were so close to the descending mass, that they actually saw four ibex carried down within a few yards of them. Mr. Conway has now gone to Nagar to explore the great Binfo glacier.

A LOCAL paper is not at all surprised to hear that the Government of India has decided that final orders on the Madras Government's scheme for the establishment of agricultural schools and farms in this Presidency are to await the receipt and consideration of Dr. Voelcker's report on his late deputation to India. The scheme, as we have pointed out before, has been very badly drafted, and we may expect to see it considerably altered before final sanction is accorded to it.

IT is now ascertained that the number of lives lost in the Przibram silver mine accident exceed 330; 304 bodies have been recovered. Twenty or thirty perished in the work of rescue. One of the rescuers descended eleven times in the pit, each time bringing up bodies to the surface, and each time on ascending he was himself found unconscious and apparently near death. It will be three or four months before the mines are in working order. The loss to the State will be several million florins.

THE total number of deaths registered in the town of Calcutta during the week ending 18th June, was 187 against 180 and 193 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 1. There were 35 deaths from cholera, against 37 and 26 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 27. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week against *nil* in the previous week. There were 3 deaths from tetanus, against 9 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 54 and 22 respectively, against 47 and 16 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 30·9 per mille per annum, against 18·5, the mean of the last five years.

LORD REAY in a recent speech at Peebles gave a carefully-guarded adhesion to Home Rule. He says it should never be granted except on the understanding, first, that it is consistent with Imperial unity, an independent Ireland being simply inconceivable; secondly, that it would not sacrifice the political equality at present enjoyed in regard to Imperial affairs by all her Majesty's subjects in the United Kingdom; thirdly, that there should be an equitable distribution of Imperial burdens; fourthly, that any rights enjoyed by any section of the Irish nation, as subjects of the Empire, should not be in any way curtailed by the action of any local authority which might hereafter be constituted, it being inconceivable that the religious liberties which the citizens of Ulster had a right to should in any way be curtailed by domestic legislature.

ONE of the incidental evils of the present agitation for a reform of the Indian currency, observes a contemporary, has been a flood of nonsense on the subject of a gold standard and a gold currency—the two are in most cases inextricably confused—but meanwhile signatures are being rapidly obtained to the memorial in which bi-metallism, on the basis of an international agreement, is put forward as the best remedy, and this is the main point for the present. It will be time enough to discuss the expediency or practicability of a gold standard or a gold currency later on. The Secretary of the Indian Currency Association has now addressed the Government of India, asking them to forward a copy of the Association's memorial to the Home Government, with a despatch representing the importance and universality of the movement. This will serve as a fitting preparation for the signed document, which, of course, cannot be ready for some time.

CAPTAIN WILLIAMS, R.A., whose name has been so much to the front in connection with the recent reports from Uganda, is, as is pretty generally known, Captain Lugard's second-in-command, and he certainly enjoys the confidence of his superior officer. "A more capable man," wrote Captain Lugard in his despatch of August last, "I do not think there is in the Company's service. He is a thorough soldier, exceptionally proficient in all matters where a soldier's capabilities and experience are required, and has great tact, and a manner which commands the respect as well as the liking of the Waganda."

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for placing Mrs. Montagu's children under legal control. They will be made wards in Chancery, so that they will be no longer under the influence of their mother. The Home Secretary has definitely refused to release Mrs. Montagu. She will be removed to another gaol to complete her sentence. The Roman Catholic Bishop of Down has removed his name from the list of Vice-Presidents of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, because in the annual report special reference is made to the Montagu case. He says that in issuing such a report the Society has lacerated the character of a wife and mother, and manifested a cruel disregard for the feelings of a husband and children, on whom the Society has inflicted gratuitous and unmerited pain.

MADAME PATTI has resolved to return to the United States next year for a somewhat longer tour than that which she has just terminated. During the past winter she gave thirty-seven concerts in about five months, but next year, starting in the early autumn, she proposes to give, under the direction of M. Marcus Meyer, a series of forty-five performances, several of which will take place at Chicago during the International Exhibition season. The fees paid to great atists are sometimes exaggerated in print, but the *Daily News* is credibly informed that for the coming tour Madame Patti will receive the enormous sum of £40,000 or at the rate of £900 per concert, plus all travelling and other expenses. Small wonder, therefore, that the reports of Madame Patti's approaching retirement should be emphatically contradicted.

MR. PATCHETT MARTIN, referring to "Oceana" in his "appreciation" of Mr. Froude in the current number of *Literary Opinion*, says :—"'Oceana' differs from all books on Australasia in the measure and manner that Mr. Froude himself differs from other literary globe-trotters. For the most part, it is pitched in the low conversational key of well-bred people; and whoever has listened to Mr. Froude's kindly and placid tones (relieved by flashes of irony and by biting phrases uttered even more quietly) can never read the book without hearing his voice. At times the style passes into a flight of the finest and most impassioned literary English—but not too often. Surely this is the way of true art; this is how the traveller's tale should be told over the walnuts and the wine. 'Oceana' was immensely popular, and well deserved its fate—that of being read by every body and abused by fools."

FROM Berlin comes an account of a conversation which the writer had a day or two ago with the French Ambassador, in the course of which reference was made to the German Emperor. M. Herbette is represented as having remarked that the Kaiser was not at all bigoted, and that in private life he was always frank and open. Extremely active, he was often occupied in the discharge of his duties from eight o'clock in the morning till eleven in the evening for the five or six days together, and never appeared to be fatigued. He was invariably affable, and M. Herbette added that, if the expression did not seem a trifle disrespectful, he might go so far as to say that he aspired to be "fin de siècle." As soon, however, as he appeared in public as Emperor his whole manner changed, and he showed himself to his people and to the army as a sovereign who was bent on looking like one. The Kaiser was fond of improvising his addresses, and what could be more natural than to "let out," especially when one was young and engrossed by one's mission.

As is well known, the majority of English pauper immigrants settle in the East-end of London, and devote themselves to shoemaking, cabinet-making and cigar-making. In noticing these facts in "The Nineteenth Century," Lord Dunraven states that, according to the best authorities, there are employed in this poor suburb about 25,000 tailors, 10,000 men and 15,000 women; and out of the 10,000 there are three parts Jewish; and of the women, three parts Christian and one part Jewesses. About eighty per cent. of the persons connected with tailoring in St. George's-in-the-East are foreigners. There may be about the same number engaged in the boot and shoe trade in the East-end of London, of whom 25 per cent. are foreigners. The pressure of foreign immigration is felt also in the cigar-making and cabinet-making trades, and out of 23,000 engaged in the latter trade in London, 4,000 are foreigners.

THERE appears to be something peculiarly conducive to official friction in the atmosphere of the Bahamas, writes the *Daily Chronicle*. For the second or third time in the recent history of what Mr. L. D. Powles, a former Chief Justice of the group, calls the "Land of the Great Pink Pearl," the chief legal authority of the islands and the Governor have come to loggerheads. As announced a few days ago, Mr. Chief Justice Yelverton recently committed the editor of the *Nassau Guardian* to prison for contempt of court, and so little did Sir Ambrose Shea, the Governor, agree with the decision of the Chief Justice, that he at once ordered the editor's release. In doing so, Sir Ambrose was within his rights, and we believe that this action was thoroughly justified by the circumstances of the case. Mr. Yelverton, however, takes a different view, but instead of wisely submitting to the inevitable or referring the incident to the consideration of the home authorities, he has taken the unjudicial course of publicly affronting the Governor. The next word in the quarrel will probably come from the Colonial Office.

A PARIS correspondent writes—: An "elder of the old time" or, as they say here, "unvieux de la vieille," excited no little curiosity at the Finance Ministry on Tuesday, 7th instant, when he went there to prove that "he was he," and to draw a sum of money due to him. His name is Thomas. He is the son of an officer of Napoleon's Guard, whose wife followed him in the Russian campaign, and he was born on the Russian side of the Beresina as the French Army was crossing it. The father was killed on the day of Thomas's birth, and the mother also, but some Russian officers, taking pity on the infant, had its birth regularly certified, and got the Government to adopt it. When Thomas was of age he claimed the nationality of his parents, came back to France, discovered his grand-parents in a village of the Nievre, inherited a property, and as a survivor of the retreat from Moscow was entitled to a pension to which he could not until quite recently establish his right. The amount is 100*l*. Thomas is well educated and speaks French still with a Russian accent.

PROBABLY more stories are told of the late Mr. Edward Kent Karslake than of any other man who has practised at the Chancery Bar. He was (writes the legal correspondent of the *Globe*) an admirable lawyer, and might have made a great name in the legal world if he had taken his work seriously. But this was just what he was unable to do. His love of humour was almost greater than his desire to achieve a forensic victory. This failing somewhat irritated the judges, who also grew impatient at his classical allusions, which he introduced into the dullest and most technical cases with a cleverness which even they were wont to acknowledge. He would even poke fun at the administration of justice in the Chancery Courts. In opening a case before the late Vice-Chancellor Hall, he said, "This, my lord, is a shorth cause," putting an emphasis upon the word "short," which the judge fully appreciated at the end of Mr. Karslake's two-days speech. Like his brother, Sir John Karslake, he was a very tall man, and delighted to relate how a provincial reporter, describing the Attorney-General's appearance in an important case, innocently wrote: "Sir John Karslake then rose at great length to reply." Twenty-five years ago Mr. Karslake was returned to the House of Commons by the people of Colchester, whom he delighted with his apt quotations and spontaneous fun. He was accustomed to boast that before the election he made a purchase at every shop in the town—"Even at the undertaker's," he would add. Having ascertained that they made nothing but coffins, Mr. Karslake ordered one to be sent to his London residence. His wife was naturally surprised at having such an article left at the house, and remonstrated with him upon it. "Very well," he is reported to have replied; "very well, I'll have it taken down to my chambers. It will do very well to put 'Beaven' in"—being the name of some thirty volumes of law reports which were just beginning to lose their popularity.

AFGHAN AND FRONTIER NEWS.

YET another stormy petrel has appeared on the north-western border. Amin Khan, one of the headmen of the Kuki Khil near Peshawar, had his allowance docked, half being given to another malik. He promptly went into the Afridi and Orukzai country, and managed to secure a great representative jirgah from all the clans at Nulah Bagh in Tirah. At this he produced a letter from the Amir, promising support in the shape of arms and ammunition. He besought the aid of the tribesmen against the Indian Government, and there was some enthusiasm on his behalf among the younger tribesmen. Cooler heads, however, proposed that the Government be addressed, representing Amin Khan's grievences and asking that he be reinstated: and that a deputation be sent to the Amir of Kabul with a view to discovering what real support he would give. This was agreed to, and it was settled also that the afridis and Orukzais should show their temper by continual raids on British territory. Two raiding parties were at once told off, one to move in the Mathani direction and the other towards Jamrud. Both these raids, we believe have been made, which confirms the report received as to Amin Khan's action. Special precautions have been taken on the Samana Range to guard against surprise while a sharp outlook will be kept in the neighbourhood of Jamrud.

The recent news received from Bajaur is far from being as clear as could be wished. As originally received in Peshawur it set forth that the Mahmunds, apparently a petty tribe to the south of Asmar, where the Afghan head-quarters are, had come into collision with the Amir's troops, and that Umra Khan of Jhandoul had joined in the fray, and that successfully. Nothing, however, is known of the Mahmunds, but it would seem that Umra Khan considers them to belong to Bajaur: otherwise he would scarcely have gone to their assistance. That there was some fighting near Asmai scarcely admits of a doubt, but it may possibly have been a skirmish merely. This is the more likely as later reports state that the Bajauris were only on the move, and had not actually attacked the Afghans. So long as the latter remain at Asmar, there will be a danger of collision, and the Amir would be well advised to order Ghulam Hyder to withdraw to the Kunar valley. His Highness may be quite certain that this retirement would not be misunderstood in India, or that it would be regarded here as due to timidity. It would be commended in every way, as the one great cause of friction with Bajaur would be removed. One can never foretell the line of policy Abdur Rahman may follow, but with so many warnings that the spirit of unrest is abroad among the tribes in Afghanistan itself, he should see that it would be folly to fritter away his strength in the wild hill country to the north east of Jellalabad.—*Pioneer.*

A PLEA FOR THE VEDAS.

THE *Indian Mirror* ascribes everything that is going wrong in India to the neglect of the Vedas by the Hindus. If the Vedas, it says, had been studied by the Hindus, as they ought to have been, if the important Vedic ceremonies had been intelligently and duly celebrated through all these years of woe, the country would not have reached that miserable state in which we now find it. The Vedas are the highest repositories of wisdom and knowledge, their sanctity and authority are admitted by every Hindu, and yet there are to be found some Hindus, swayed by the conceit of Western learning, who blasphemously deride the teaching of those wonderful books not knowing what it means. And the *Yagna* and the *Homa* ceremonies are derided, simply because the principles that underlie them are not carefully studied. Those principles are undoubtedly those of sanitation and hygiene, a science better understood by the ancient Vedic writers than the modern sanitary experts of the West. In ancient days, religious *Melas* were attended by much larger throngs of pilgrims than now meet, say, at Hurdwar. And yet the pilgrims never knew what pestilence or cholera was. That was because the *Hom* and the *Yagna* ceremonies were invariably performed at those *Melas*. It is because those ceremonies have ceased to be performed, that cholera obtains the chance of decimating pilgrims at modern religious fairs. Let our educated Hindus read the Vedas carefully, let them examine the reasons for the enjoyment of the various Vedic rites and ceremonies. It will be, then, time to laugh, if the mocking spirit be still left in them. But let them not unwisely begin the laughing first. They should not forget that those laugh best who laugh last. It has given us great pain always to see that nowhere in India is the study of the Vedas more neglected than in the so-called advanced Province of Bengal. It is in Bengal that the ignorance of the Vedas is the densest.

It will be news to most of our Bengali readers, that what we may literally style Vedic communities are still to be found in different parts of the country. For instance, there has long existed a large community of Brahmins at Manthan, a place somewhere in the Berars. Those Brahmins have always lived a primeval life of the utmost simplicity. They are lodged in huts, hewed by their own hands out of wood collected in the neighbouring jungles. They entertain very little concern for these little habitations. If they are destroyed by fire, no effort is made to save them, and fresh ones are cheerfully built. Their wants are few, and their chief occupation is the study of the Vedas. They generally recite the Vedic *Mantras*; and the intonations of the chants rise night and day like incense to the skies. Their women are as religious, and are chaste and pure, refusing to adorn their persons with ornaments, which, they declare, are the shares into which lewd women attract lascivious men. If a Manthan Brahmin has occasion to leave his community, the Mahjun supports his family, assured that the Brahmin on his return will hasten to discharge the debt. These excellent people are also most hospitable, and before they sit down to meals, they anxiously enquire if there are no strangers about, whose hunger has to be first satisfied. It was four of these Manthan Brahmins that literally electrified the late Thakore of Bhownuggar, the father of the present one into rapt silence by their Vedic chants, and the surprised but delighted Thakore presented each of them with a heavily-filled purse. The sanctity of these Brahmins is so great that the great Sankracharya himself bends his knees before them.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending June 21, as compared with the statement of June 14, 1892 :—

	June 14. Rs. A. P.	June 21. Rs. A. P.
LIABILITIES.		
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	47,00,000 0 0	47,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,97,14,128 5 11	2,73,59,293 0 4
Other Deposits, &c.	5,03,76,008 11 8	4,97,46,748 4 7
Bank Post Bills, &c.	1,30,479 5 4	1,09,332 15 9
Sundries	34,01,771 5 8	35,69,207 1 0
	Rs. 10,45,31,687 12 7	10,55,45,581 9 8
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	1,38,61,190 0 0	1,38,61,509 0 0
Other authorised Invtmts.	60,60,261 0 0	30,60,261 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,39,31,514 3 3	1,72,08,270 14 8
Credits on do.	71,74,481 11 3	74,58,544 0 10
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,35,74,706 9 11	1,31,57,377 3 11
Balances with other Banks	4,07,091 14 11	4,01,822 10 11
Bullion	3,30,033 6 11	2,01,403 4 11
Dead Stock	12,37,343 9 7	12,36,417 10 5
Stamps	10,487 2 0	10,061 2 0
Sundries	18,73,738 13 5	15,22,354 9 8
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,62,00,977 4 2	1,60,92,682 12 6
Do. at Branches	2,18,70,859 1 2	2,47,42,137 6 10
	Rs. 10,45,31,687 12 7	10,55,45,581 9 8

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to June 21, 1892 :—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Treasury Balance at Head Office	2,69,738 Inc.
Do. at Branches	11,15,127 Dec.
Other Deposits	3,29,261 Dec.
Post Bills	20,854 Inc.

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments	13,03,741 Dec.
Loans	12,76,757 Inc.
Accounts of Credit	1,81,092 do.
Mercantile Bills	14,37,330 Dec.
Cash at Head Office	1,17,294 do.
Do. at Branches	28,02,278 Inc.

A MILITARY correspondent of a humorous turn of mind, says the *Pioneer*, suggests that if the rupee really falls below the shilling, the British Government might usefully employ a thin coating of silver to cover the bullet of the cartridge for the new magazine rifle. Cupro-nickel is now used, and the expense incurred makes each cartridge as costly again as that fired from the Martini-Henry. As modern warfare becomes more scientific, and the weapons used more destructive in their effects, the expendit ure on military and naval preparation advances by leaps and bounds. This has been seen in a marked way in the navies of the world, where the firing of a few rounds from the big guns means literally casting so many hundreds of pounds into the sea. In small arms the case is similar. With the magazine-rifle each soldier will be able to carry 120 rounds instead of 70, and he will expend far more ammunition on the battle-field than he can at present. In a great war, therefore, the bill for rifle ammunition will be a big one, as the cartridge is such an expensive item.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

M. H. Wheeler, Asst Magte and Colln, Bhagalpur, is transferred to Darbhanga.

Mr F S Hamilton, sub pro tem Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, Chittagong, on leave, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Backergunge district.

Mr A Forbes is appointed to be a Commr of a Div, vice Mr C F Worsley, deceased.

Mr Forbes is appointed to be Commr of the Patna Div, from date on which he may take charge from Mr J A Hopkins.

Mr H G Cooke, Magte and Collr, Hooghly, is appointed to act until further orders, as Commr of the Local div.

Mr F W Duke, sub pro tem Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, Purnea, on leave, is appointed to act as Magte and Collr of Hooghly, during the absence, on deputation of Mr H G Cooke, or until further orders.

Mr E Geake, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, Meherpur, Nadia, is appointed to act as Magte and Collr of Tippera, during the absence, on leave, of Mr R T Greer, or until further orders.

Mr C Fisher, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, Backergunge, is transferred to Nadia, and is appointed to have charge of the Meherpur sub-div of that district, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr E Geake, or until further orders.

Capt G C Lister, Aide-de-Camp on the personal staff of the Lieut-Govr of Bengal, is allowed privilege leave for 90 days.

With the sanction of his Excellency the Viceroy and Govr-Genl, the Lieut-Govr appoints Mr J Lambert, C I E, to be a Member of the Council of the Lieut-Govr of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations in the Bengal Div of the Presidency of Fort William, vice Sir Alfred Croft, K C I E, resigned.

Mr F A Sandilands, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Muzaffarpur is allowed leave for 3 months.

Mr C E Briscoe, Asst Supdt of Police, in charge of the Dist Police, Burdwan, is appointed to act as Dist Supdt of Police, Muzaffarpur, during the absence, on leave, of Mr P A

PURE PERSONALITIES.

The legal celebrities who saw Sir Hugo win the Derby—with what feelings we will not attempt to surmise—were Mr. Justice Hawkins, Sir Charles Russell, and Sir Edward Clarke. Sir Henry Hawkins, in order to have his name in the cause list, heard a small "further consideration," and then hurried away to Epsom.

The news of which the German Emperor was while the mouthpiece will not arouse any intense enthusiasm in England. Princess Marie of Edinburgh is to all intents and purposes a complete stranger to her grandmother's subjects. Last summer she was seen once or twice in London, and the people of Plymouth have had a few glimpses of her. Her bright, fair, childish face gives an idea of intelligence and good nature, characteristics that are attributed to her by the few who have been admitted into the family circle at Mount Wise or Osborne. She has been very carefully brought up by her mother, and is said to be highly accomplished.

Prince Ferdinand is rather more than ten years older than his "fiance," who does not attain the age of "sweet seventeen" until the end of October. He is best known as the hero of the romantic love affair with Mdlle. Vacaresco, that came to so prosaic—not to say ridiculous—a conclusion last year. For the foolish part that he played in this little episode the highly-strung and unpractical temperament of his Royal aunt is mainly responsible; but there must be an element of weakness in any man who could allow himself to be trifled with after such a fashion. He is good-looking and amiable, but whether his matrimonial alliance will strengthen his claim to the Roumanian throne is quite another question.

Prince Ferdinand has been occupying the attention of the British public during the last few days, pending his return to those shores next week after a visit to the Duc d'Aumale at Chantilly. The Prince of Bulgaria is also supposed to be looking out for a consort under the guidance of the rumour that "maîtresse femme," Princess Clementine of Coburg. During his stay at Claridge's he has had visits with many political and social celebrities who brought away a very favourable impression of Prince Alexander of Battenberg's successor.

He is, indeed, a fine, handsome fellow, with an excellent manner, that suggests reserved force. It is believed that a wife would help to make his position more secure—a consummation devoutly to be wished, for his fractious subjects have recently shown symptoms of restlessness. Some time ago there was a rumour that he had an eye on a Belgian princess, but at present he is believed to aspire to the hand of the daughter of the Comte de Paris. One can quite understand that the religious difficulties and the practical exile at Sofia render it far from easy to find a suitable partner.

The newly appointed judge of the Probate and Admiralty Division, Mr. Justice Barnes, formally took his seat in court on Friday, which was the last day of the sittings. Like a good many other of the Judges who, while at the Bar, have been in the habit of tacking on a distinctive Christian name to their surnames, the new judge was designated in the Official Cause List on Friday as Mr. Justice Gorell "Barnes. When Mr. Justice Collins was first elevated to the Bench he was called Mr. Justice "Henn" Collins, but he has recently discarded the first name. Mr. Justice Williams, however, still prefers to be styled Mr. Justice "Vaughan" Williams. Of course, when a judge is the possessor of a very ordinary name it is just as well to mark it by some distinctive title, and hence Mr. Justice A. L." Smith. In other cases it seems to savour of affectation.

Ernest Lavisse, who has just beaten Emile Zola hands down, in the race for the great prize of literary ambition in France, bears a name wholly unknown outside his own country, and not very familiar to many of his own compatriots. It is as a teacher that he has won his spurs, as a teacher, too, of German history, for Prussia has formed the theme of his ablest discourse at the Sorbonne. Just on the brink of fifty, M. Lavisse is a square-built, broad-shouldered man, with massive rather than agreeable features, lit up, however, by a pair of keen blue eyes. He entered the Ecole Normale just thirty years ago as the pupil of Nisard, and almost his first educational task was to coach the boy for little Prince Imperial in history, that most scandalous of sciences. He won the affection, not only of the lad himself but of his parents, as he has since secured the warm attachment of successive generations in the Quartier Latin.

Among the many memories of bygone days that Mr. Bramwell's death has revived, the "South Eastern Gazette" records one that takes us back to the time when the Bar men of the home circuit were kept alive by the caustic wit of the late Sir Joseph Arnould, who expiated his youthful indiscretions as Chief Justice of Bombay. Arnould and Bramwell were just a trifle antipathetic, the steady going pertinacity of the one provoking the other's mocking levity, till it found vent in these lines:—

> And Bramwell, blushing with a maiden grace,
> Strives to look honest in a jury's face;
> While stubborn juries, proof against his wiles,
> Decide for Nokes, whom he appears for Styles.

The Duchess of Bedford paid a visit to the little Needle-drivers and Anti-pin-me-rags together Association," at Mile-end. The small maids rejoicing in the big title made a very pretty picture, dressed in art-colored blouses, and grouped together on the platform of the Great Assembly Hall. Their ages ran from six to fourteen, and they are the daughters of costers and others of the poorest class about Mile-end. Miss Lily Ewer Benn teaches them to sew after school hours, and makes the sewing so pleasant that all her little maids look upon their task as a recreation. Yesterday the articles made by the needle-drivers were offered for sale, and in the evening the Duchess of Bedford spent a couple of hours in the society of the little ones, talking to them and hearing them sing. Mr. Charrington, L.C.C., Captain Hamilton, and Mr. Kerman also made short speeches, and Captain Hamilton brought her grace to bid godspeed to a band of five young emigrants that he was on the point of despatching to Canada. The Duchess looked very inch a duchess in a black jetted lace gown with sleeves of heliotrope velvet and bodice draped with the velvet and some white lace. The white straw bonnet was completed by heliotrope velvet and a bunch of pansies, and sparkled with diamond pins.

"Apropos" of nothing being said on the occasion of Mr. Justice Barnes taking his seat on the Bench for the first time, a good joke was made by Mr. Biddicombe, Clerk of the Rules and Orders. Asked as to whether it was the custom to make complimentary speeches on the occasion of an appointment, the answer was, "No; they only congratulate them when they die."

Mr. Andrew Pears, the principal of the great soapmaking firm, which is being constituted a limited liability company, is short, somewhat stout, broad shouldered, and deep chested. He is in the early fifties. In the ample face and forehead one reads decision, energy, and intellect. Beyond his striking personality there are two things for which he is specially notable—his punctuality and his memory. In the former he is no less exacting with others than rigid with himself, as many have discovered to their cost, for were it happened that at an appointment the hour arrived and not the man, he has punctually gone away. His memory is prodigious alike in its accuracy and its range. He recalls with equal facility the figures in a mental calculation and the minutest details on an event. Perhaps, if Mr. Pears could be induced to tell what he most prided himself upon he would name his judgment in cigars. His collection, for a private individual, is probably the largest, if not also the finest, in England, and in a go-as-you-please competition for the smoking championship he would not find many successful rivals. Somewhat brusque in outward manner he is at heart thoroughly kindly.

Mr. Sydney Webb, R. N., who was re-elected Master of Trinity House Corporation on Friday, is a diversified experience. A son of Captain C. Webb, who served in the old French war, Sir Sydney was from early life a sailor; and his knowledge to-day of matters that appertain to surveys, soundings, lightships, or lighthouses, goes without rival. In 1854 he took charge of a surveying expedition to the Baltic, sent out by our Government secretly for the purpose of taking soundings preparatory to the war. This was not done without danger, the party narrowly escaping capture by the Russian fleet.

Earl Zetland's eldest daughter, Lady Hilda Dundas, is to wed Lord Southampton. He is a young officer in the 10th Hussars, has been a peer since he was five years old. He has no territorial ties to speak of, for his trustees sold Whittlebury, the family place near Towcester, to the late Sir Robert Loder for £475,000. That was in the golden days of the land market, twenty years ago, and Sir Robert's successor has for years been vainly looking for a purchaser for Whittlebury at £350,000. Lord Southampton's mother is a Lady of the Bedchamber, and one of the special favorites of the Queen, so that the marriage will cause some stir in the Court circle.

Lady Hilda Dundas is a handsome girl of medium size, pale complexion, aquiline nose, luxuriant brown hair, and dark brown eyes, and with very pleasing manners. Early in 1890 she was "presented" at the Viceregal Court, and has made herself very popular in Irish society, while assisting her mother to give various Castle entertainments. The marriage, it is stated, will take place in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s.s. Cedar Branch, 1,635 tons, Captain G. Pitchers, cleared yesterday for Hull, with a general cargo.

The Schooner Columbus, 220 tons, Captain J Junghans, will sail to-day for Seychelles, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Byculla, 1,072 tons, Captain J L Lewis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, (6th June), with a cargo of timber.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's s.s Naderi, 1,168 tons, Captain A. Mc.Allister, will sail to-day for Aden, Jedda, &c, with a general cargo and 20 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Khandalia, 1,318 tons, Captain R I Rickford, arrived in harbour on the 28th instant, from Calcutta (29th May), via coast ports, with a general cargo, and Mr Tribe as passenger.

The s s Iran, 2,316 tons, Captain A Delargy, arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Cardiff, (4th June), with a cargo of 4,703 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward Bates and Co.

The s s Queen of India, 2,414 tons, Captain G. H. Mathias, arrived in harbour yesterday from Barry (2nd June) with a cargo of 4,738 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Beyts, Craig and Co.

The Anchor Line s s Arcuata, 2,218 tons, Captain George Read, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow and Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Davison, Dr E J Elliot, Captain E A Young, Mr W R Cox, Mrs F Oswald, Miss M Kirby and one deck. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—June 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. C. Branch	1640	Phelvers	A	J Mackintosh
,, Volturno	1530	Jemison	B	F Muir & Co
,, Naderi	1068	Mc Allister	C	B & P S N Co
,, Mobile	916	Mc Adam	D	B & P S N Co.
,, Afrikander	1703	Nubbsack	E	F Muir & Co
,, Travellard	1450	Beckerley	F	B Craig & Co
,, Ibn	1533	DaCosta	G	Viram Ebrahim
H M I M S Magdala			H	J Government
S.S. Altonower	161	Murray	K	W & A Graham & Co
,, Brindisi	2129	Street	M	P & O S N Co
,, Darlington	162	Gibb	N	F Muir & Co.
,, Caradale	2399	Dickman	O	W & A Graham & Co
,, Erie	1787	Taylor	P	C Eduljee
,, Safari	1432	Asthansen	Q	F Heyer
,, Kilwa	993	Forbes...(alongside)	Q	M Mackenzie & Co
Ship Columbus	231	Junghans...(alongside)	V	Ebrahim

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Carthage	2433	De Horne	1	P & O S N Co
,, Gwalior	1608	Speck	4	P & O S N Co
,, Thames	2101	Seaton	5	P & O S N Co.
,, Kt. Companion	2342	Durant	6	K Nixon & Co
,, Amphitrite	2321	Vidos	7	J Jauni
,, Surat	1676	Sleeman	8	P & O S N Co
,, Lycia	2116	McKay	9	K Nixon & Co
,, Vistow Hall	2257	Barclay	10	E Bates & Co
,, Aston Hall	2284	McFee	12	E Bates & Co
,, Emir	2520	Robson	13	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	Byculla (s)	Lewis	Rangoon, June 16.
	Armenia (s)	Read	Liverpool, June 2.
	Queen of India (s)	Mathias	Barry, June 2.
	Mary Beyts (s)	Rose	Cardiff, May 31.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Pachuuda (s)	Russell	Karachi.
	Trewellard (s)	Beckerley	Liverpool.
	Arabia (s)	Hillcoat	Liverpool, &c.
	Mobile (s)	McAdam	Persian Gulf.
	Cedar Branch (s)	Pitchers	Hull.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Naderi, McAlister, for Aden, Jedda, &c.
Schooner Columbus, Junghans, for Seychelles.

The steamer Queen of India, entered inwards yesterday for Dunkirk.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.
24 British Peer s.p. ... Millichap ... Fiji, May 3.
,, Port Darwin s. ... Morgan ... Aden, June 4.
25 Nadir s. ... Budd ... Bombay, June 8.
,, Banda s. ... Schultz ... Hamburg, April 23.

DEPARTURES.

June 24.—Steamers Gonipara, Shahzada and Deumfell.
June 25.—Steamers Chancellor, Virawa and Wing Sang; ships Leyland Brothers and Croston Hall.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.
25 Putiala s. ... Negapatam.
26 Clan Graham's ... Glasgow.
,, Patna s. ... Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

June.
25 Putiala s. ... Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—June 29.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan MacNabs—100 cases school slates, L Adamjee.
City of Perth s—5 cases soap, Thos G Hill and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Shannon s—6 cases envelopes, N Cumroodin.
Rannoch s—3 cases writing paper, M Abdoola; 1 drums turpentine, C Rajbhoy and Co; 3 cases soap, O Hassum.
Carradale s—150 kegs paint, A Abdoolhoosein.

FROM HULL.

Volturno s—9 cases matches, A Shaik Adum; 400 barrels lumpalum, M S Katrak; 5 cases matches, M Sumsoodin; 8 cases satin glass, S Lillahur.

FROM ANTWERP.

Carradale s—25 cases vermillion, N Surufally and Co; 17 cases earthenware, G Poonja; 200 boxes candles, S Hibtoola.

FROM TRIESTE.

Amphitrite s—7 cases lamps, K Pudumsey; 12 bales writing papers, A Hyderally.
Elektra s—25 cases colour, G Mooljee.
Imperatrix s—2 cases copying books, Ebrahim and Allibhoy.
Imperator s—5 bales paper, V Vamanrao and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—June 29.

FOR LONDON.

Thames s—90 cwts gum, E Passia and Co; 13½ cwts mother of pearl shells, C Tar Mahomed; 18 cwts mother of pearl shells, N Miani; 38 cwts mother of pearl shells, A M Hassum; 40 bales hides and skins, O H Hassum; 5 bales skins, M Molloobhoy; 48 cwts mother of pearl shells, E Passia and Co; 47 cwts gum, G Seipal; 5 cases cardamom seeds, K Surriff and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Knight Companion s—319 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 3,217 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 13,000 cwts castorseed, Beyts, Craig and Co; 1,350 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Amphitrite s—695 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Erie s.000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.
Volturno s—4,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Afrikander s—501 cwts myrabollams, Otto Martin; 201 cwts mustardseed, A Blaschcek and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lycia s—1,982 cwts castorseed, Beyts, Craig and Co; 300 cwts poppyseed, R Govindjee; 2,001 cwts castorseed, Beyts, Craigand Co; 552 cwts rapeseed, A Alli Mahomed and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Surat s—10 cwts genda horns, and 5 cwts moye teeth, Mr Dawoodbhoy; 4½ cwts ivory, H M H E Elias; 67½ chests opium, N J Abraham; 30 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 2 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 27 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 29 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 24 chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 11 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 8 chests opium, J Nowrojee; 50 chests opium, C Ebram and Co; 25 chests opium, H A Small and Co; 10 chests opium, Tata and Co; 5 chests opium, F Talati.
Gwalior s—95 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 25 bales twist, Sasson J David and Co; 32 bales twist, Tata and Co; 25 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Surat s—112 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; ham; 11 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 146 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 34½ chests opiums, E Ebram and Co; 65 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 18 chests opium, H Ramgonal; 4½ chests opium, J Sobhaghmul; 9 chests opium, Tata and Co; 12 chests opium, T Hakimchand.
Gwalior s—33 bales twist, E Noordin and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Gwalior s—71 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—June 28.

Carbutt, Lt, Bo, RA, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

June 29.

Woodbridge, Lt, 22nd Bo Cavy, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Young, Capt, 2nd Ms I from leave, from England.
Eliot, Surgn Lt, Ms, IMS, joining from England.

DEPARTURES.—June 29.

Wilson, Lt-Col, Bengl, 34th Pioneers, on leave, to England.
Champain, Lt, Bengl, 3rd Gorkhas, on leave, to England.
Mander, Col, 3rd Bo L I, on leave, to Poona.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, June 28.

10 p.m.	83·9

WEDNESDAY, June 29.

6 a.m.	82·7
10 a.m.	84·9
2 p.m.	86·3
6 p.m.	85·1

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplnade.	Fort.	Colaba
	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
Previously registered	11 46	11 4	11 27	13 37
Wednesday, June 29	0 5	0 14	0 4	0 00
To	11 51	11 18	11 31	13 37
Total fall to 29th J 1891	14 66	13 15	13 0	11 21
Total fall to 29th J 1890	28 31	31 30	29 68	22 62

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

RAINFALL ON THE B. B. & C. I. RY. LINES.

(Week ending June 25.)

	In. Ct.		In. Ct.
Bandra	15 44	Baroda	2 95
Pandoo	4 88	Mehmedabad	1 16
Vaiturni	7 2	Ahmedabad	1 97
Paighar	4 94	Viramgaum	6 56
Golwad	4 28	Wadhwan	2 53
Daman	10 57	Kharaghora	0 57
Bulsar	3 27	Dabhoe	1 87
Navsari	3 9	Sevalia	1 38
Surat	10 4	Godhra	2 31
Kim	3	Odwara	4 59
Broach	5	Dohad	4 81

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 29th OF JUNE, 1892.

1. The barometer readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the ratio of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Wind. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in the shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in the shade. Maximum, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·522	S E	4	16	73	90	01	51	0·76	−2·71
Agra	29·551	N W	8	18	59	87	00	44	0·49	−2·12
Cawnpore	29·625	E S E	6	10	70	89	01	75	3·12	
Allahabad	29·598	E S E	6	10	74	91	03	57	4·11	−0·17
Jhansi	29·555	S W	7	16	68	87	00	50	4·17	+0·53
Jacobabad	29·435	S E	9	12	72	84	00	61	0·22	+0·22
Karachi	29·543	W S W	16	26	70	86	00	78	..	−0·11
Ajmere	29·610	W	1	10	61	83	00	38	0·63	−1·55
Deesa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajkot	29·628	W S W	17	30	69	79	03	67	2·73	−0·62
Veraval	29·676	W	18	30	67	82	00	84	1·78	..
Neemuch	29·628	W	10	19	55	78	00	48	2·07	−2·07
Indore	29·678	W S W	6	20	59	79	01	70	5·13	−1·46
Sangor	29·630	W S W	11	27	64	79	00	64	1·87	−4·12
Jubbulpore	29·663	S S W	4	20	70	86	03	73	4·39	−5·06
Hoshangabad	29·678	W S W	7	20	69	84	02	77	5·02	−2·33
Khandwa	29·698	W	6	18	67	90	03	65	4·58	−1·37
Raipur	29·671	W S W	10	24	67	84	01	68	6·83	−3·91
Nagpur	29·717	S W	2	15	67	86	00	63	3·71	−5·46
Amraoti	29·724	W	5	17	68	88	00	73	5·65	−1·54
Akola	29·720	N W	6	20	69	87	57	65	0·39	6·53	−1·08
Surat	29·708	S W	L	12	71	89	01	83	..	12·93	−2·38
Malegaon	29·729	W S W	5	15	67	91	00	69	..	4·70	+1·27
Bombay	29·721	S S E	9	25	81	89	32	55	..	13·26	−5·47
Poona	29·705	S W	11	25	63	87	30	70	..	7·30	+1·78
Sholapur	29·774	N W	5	20	62	94	00	62	..	2·93	+2·43
Ratnagiri	29·720	E S E	5	18	78	93	03	93	0·03	30·97	+7·46
Belgaum	29·741	S S E	7	18	63	93	00	90	..	9·64	−0·40
Goa	29·771	S	4	16	74	91	87	84	..	1·21	..
Karwar	29·772	N	1	8	73	87	92	83	0·33	31·38	−13·40
Mangalore	29·807	S E	1	8	73	89	87	85	..	1·27	−20·55
Calicut	29·827	W N W	8	26	71	90	01	90	0·50	2·63	−29·25
Cochin	29·851	E S E	M	8	73	90	96	90	1·20	1·91	−14·65
Bangalore	29·831	W	3	18	65	86	82	82	0·08	1·24	+1·02
Seconi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	29·772	W S W	5	22	74	93	75	..	..	7·71	+1·27
Masulipatam	29·732	S S W	2	14	80	93	84	..	..	7·79	+2·82
Bellary	29·811	Calm.	3	14	73	93	91	06	0·67	4·70	+3·89
Cuddapah	29·782	S W	1	8	78	95	95	08	0·08	9·12	+5·88
Madras	29·745	W	11	30	80	91	61	66	..	3·39	+1·12
Coimbatore	29·792	S W	4	20	72	93	89	07	0·07	1·16	+0·10
Trichinopoly	29·761	W	5	17	77	93	71	..	..	2·13	+1·37
Negapatam	29·741	S W	4	24	77	87	74	..	..	1·72	−0·50
Colombo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local mean time—7 h. 8 m. 44·3 s. G. H. = 0·04 (11·29); G. T. H. = 0·14 (11·39); C. T. = 0·00 (13·25).

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise on the Malabar Coast, the barometer has changed irregularly and by small amounts in all districts. Readings are relatively high in Ceylon and low in the Indus Valley. Gradients are moderate to steep. The barometer reads above the normal in Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India and Rajputana, and at Allahabad, Surat, Malegaon, Poona, Sholapur, Masulipatam and Bellary, and below it elsewhere. Winds on the West Coast are very variable, while elsewhere the prevailing winds are from south-east, north-east, south-west and north-west. The force has been fresh to strong in Rajputana and Gujarat and at Neemuch, Agra and Saugor. This morning the wind velocity was 26 miles an hour at Rajkot, 24 an hour at Karachi, 20 at Neemuch, 18 at Secunderabad and 16 at Ajmere. Except at Akola, Masulipatam, Madras, Trichinopoly and Negapatam, the maximum temperature continues to be in excess of the average everywhere. The highest maximum was 112° at Jacobabad. Nights are generally hot. The lowest temperature registered last night was 66° at Bangalore. Humidity has increased in many places and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Rain has fallen at Coimbatore, Cuddapah, Bellary, Bangalore, Cochin, Calicut, Karwar, Ratnagiri, Akola, Amraoti, Nagpur, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Jubulpore, Jhansi and Allahabad. The principal amounts received are 1·90" at Cochin, 1·73 at Amraoti, 1·08" at Cuddapah and 0·96" at Karwar. The pressure changes of the past 24 hours have been important and show a sudden increase of the monsoon gradient all along the West Coast. It is now of fairly average strength on the Malabar Coast and 3/ds of its average strength between Karwar and Bombay. The isobars on the West Coast indicate that the monsoon current in the Arabian Sea has increased in force and now appears to be moderate to fresh as far as Long. 60° E. The following log also shows that beyond Long. 60° a strong monsoon with a moderate to whole gale is blowing, and from the isobars it appears probable that a strong monsoon will approach the West Coast in the course of the next 3 or 4 days. The depression off the Malabar Coast has disappeared, and conditions are now becoming favourable for general rain over the whole of the West Coast and in the Bombay Presidency. Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces and Central India. In the Madras Presidency the air is damp, and local showers are probable. The S. S. Safari, which left Lamoo on the 19th, reports having experienced up to Lat. 4° 29' N., Long. 50° 40' E., at noon on the 21st, light to strong south-westerly and fresh to strong south-easterly winds, a cloudy sky and moderate to high sea; to Lat. 13° N., Long. 59° 38' E, at 8 A.M. on the 24th, a strong monsoon blowing with a moderate to strong gale, cloudy to overcast sky and high sea; to Lat. 14° 13' N., Long. 62° 07' E. at midnight on the 24th, strong monsoon blowing with a strong to whole gale, cloudy sky and very high sea; to Lat. 15° 09' N., Long. 63° 42' E., at noon on the 25th, strong monsoon, cloudy sky and moderate high sea; to arrive in Port on the 27th light west-south-west and variable winds, cloudy sky and moderate to smooth sea.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, June 29.

The barometer has fallen in Sind, Gujerat, and the greater part of North-East India, but risen elsewhere, the rise being brisk in the north of the Punjab. Readings are high in Malabar and Canara, low in the west of the Punjab and Upper Sind. Southerly and variable winds prevail over the Peninsula; southerly winds over the Bay area, easterly winds along the foot of the Himalayas, and westerly to south-westerly winds elsewhere. The force is strong at the head of the Bay, fresh in several north-west stations, but abnormally light on the west-coast. Over the Peninsula temperature has generally fallen, especially in Northern India, but the mean temperature is still excessive, except in Bengal. Rain has been general in Burma and Bengal; except in Behar and Orissa, Malabar and Central Provinces, and showers have fallen in the North-West Provinces, on the Himalays, and in Bombay and Madras.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 28th June, 1892.

Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·648
Temperature of the Air	85·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80·0
Dew Point	78·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·804
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	4·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	88°
Minimum (do do do)	76°
General Directions of Wind	S W, S S W, S W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	202
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	13·26
Year	13·37
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a. m. of 29th	0·03

"From midnight to midnight.

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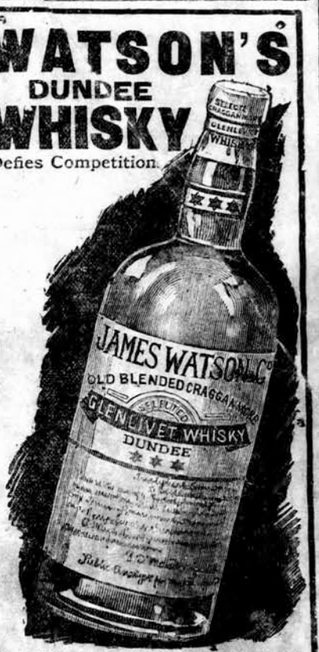

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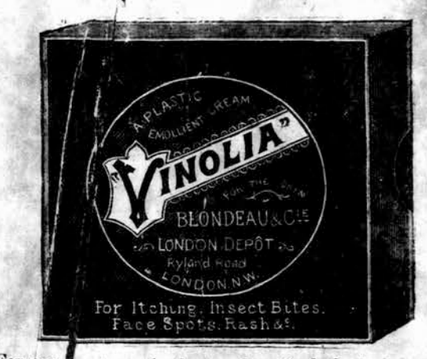

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